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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,302—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1901.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

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The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. PLASSY	7505	C. F. Preston	27th July
" CALEDONIA	7556	E. H. Gordon	3rd Aug.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	10th "
" ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	17th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon	24th "
" PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
" EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	14th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st "
" ORIENTAL	9284	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th June, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* A STEAMER	.....	..	1st October 1901.
"	.....	...	1st November 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE. P. Berberovich		4,235	in Aug., 1901.
A STEAMER	.....	...	in January 1902

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Leva	5,400	25th July, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 15th July, 1901.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

"OBRA," .....5,455 tons.....to sail about 10th August.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE,

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Doc. BALDUINO	5,000	O. Canepa ...	15th Aug., 1901.
" R. RUBATTINO.	5.000	M. Saporite...	15th Sept., 1901.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets			
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	--	--	--	--

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th August, 1901.

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SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 26th July, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 30th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 1st Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 6th August.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 3rd September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th July, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

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THE well-known S.S. "FAIRY QUEEN" 330 Tons Gross, LEAVES MODY BUNDER DAILY, as under :—

For Dharamtar via Karanja and Rewas 7 A.M.
For Ulwa via Uran, at about 1-30 P.M.

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VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "LAOS," 6,357 tons, Captain Flaudin, to sail on or about 21st August, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

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New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SAFARI	1432	Tepe	5th August.
S. S. SULTAN	2884	Scharfe	19th August.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

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REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
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Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilisto" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

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SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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GUARANTEED BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE ONLY.

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MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
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BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine articles Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

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TRY A BOX OF LIVIERATO & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

	Rs. As.		Rs. As
GENERAL KITCHENER ..... per 100	4 0	EXTRA No. 3 ..... per 100	1 8
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INDIA ..... "	2 8	EXTRA No. 1 ..... per 100	2 8
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Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) Edited by C. W. Alcock. Half Morocco binding	10 0

The lot for Rs. 24 to a single purchaser. Apply to "R." care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

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SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic ...	780	73 0	38 12
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SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
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BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
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" Uprights...	" 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	" 18	Set of Insulators	" 4-8

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REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

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"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's

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3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
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" SPEY ROYAL.
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&c, &c, &c

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held on TUESDAY, the 30th July, 1901, at 5-15 P.M., at the Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay, to pass the audited accounts of the last year and to elect the new Members of the Managing Committee for the current year and to settle about the next Exhibition. The attendance of the members is requested.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS,
Hony. Secy.

LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have THIS DAY TAKEN OVER the OFFICE of SECRETARIES, TREASURERS and AGENTS of the above Company from Messrs. Lakhmidas and Co., and that the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company has been REMOVED to ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

For THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
M. REID,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 25th July, 1901.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MRS. MARY PETRONILLA MACHADO, widow of JACOB ROMALDO MACHADO, has contracted TO SELL absolutely to our Client the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their office in Oriental Buildings (2nd floor), Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the South side of 2nd Mooswarpakhady Lane, Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 140 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 315, New No. 11630, Old Survey No. 407, and New Survey No. 3236 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 6972, and Street No. 3, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property formerly of Merwanjee Hormusjee Dubash and now of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomonji, on or towards the West by the property of the late Vincent D'Souza, on or towards the North by the 2nd Mooswarpakhady Lane, and on or towards the South by the property of the late Sorabjee Nowrojee Bharucha and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.—Dated this 25th day of July, 1901.

JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NO MORE ICE!

A BOON TO MANKIND!!

THE SIMPLEX Water Coolers will cool water or any liquid to a freezing point at a very small cost in two minutes; 2,000 sold last year. Cheap, simple, durable. Can be manipulated by a child. Indispensable in districts where ice is not easily obtainable. German Silver Water Coolers, Rs. 5-8; Zinc made, Rs. 3-3 each, including packing and postage.—To be had only from Sole Agents.

GENERAL TRADING CO.,
166-68, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

The Way to make that old CYCLE.

NEW IS TO ENAMEL IT OVER AGAIN.
OUR SPECIAL
STOVE
Enamel renders the best service. Charges
Rs. SEVEN.

The proof of our excellence is that we are more in demand to-day than ever.

OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—The Honourable Mr. Justice H. BATTY, Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION,
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS,
HEAD OFFICE: WARLI CLEVELAND HILL,
TELEPHONE No. 983.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from

John Roberts & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the two houses Nos. 34 and 16-18, situate at Pir Khan Lane.

Also the trees in the late Mr. Gopal Shivram's and Mrs. Brook's properties at Parel Road and Bellasis Junction Road.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria in good order.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 second-hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
4 grey Arab quiet in harness.
1 bay waler " " and saddle.
4 grey Persian horse, quiet in harness,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CAVEL STREET.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Louis Mancel Gabriel D'Souza in exercise of the power of sale given to him by an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 2nd April, 1900, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Anthony D'Souza, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m. the following property:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under old No. 60, Ward No. 3837, Street No. 165, situate at Cavel Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the east by the property formerly of Pandoo Govindjee, but now of Jose Gomes, on the west formerly the property of Nundubai, woman, but now of Narsewanjee Janshedjee Andiaru, on the north formerly the property of Ramchandra Parine, but now of Nowrojee Pithawalla, and on the south formerly the property of Maria, Portuguese, but now of Jose Caetano D'Souza, and we are formerly in the occupation of the late Victorino Francisco D'Souza, and are now in the occupation of the said Anthony D'Souza.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, Solicitors for the said mortgagee, at 39, Horuby Row, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SHAWLS.

Under instructions from Mr. Narotandas Morarji Goculdas, the pledgee, and on account and risk of Lalla Gangabishen Uttamchand, shawl merchant, Amritsar, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

1 bale 21 pairs of gold bordered shawls.
1 bale 38 pairs of shawls without gold borders.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPING, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bander, Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55, 56 of Railway Act IX, of 1890, and under Instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, on FRIDAY, the 30th proximo, at 2 p.m.

On account and risk of the concerned—

Invoice No. 238 of 14-8-1901 consigned by one Gorgal Kesher G to Messrs. Narondas Rajaram and Co.

155 bags of cotton seeds, and some loose cotton seeds, about 10 bags.

On SUNDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Retreat, Bellasis Road, Byculla, next to Messrs. Ludha Ebhram and Co., the valuable black wood and teakwood plain and carved French polished household furniture of the latest design made to order, best plate ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, a sweet-toned mahogany cottage piano by Soundy and Co., nearly new, a strong Milner's fireproof safe on stand, handsome Cashmere and Japanese vases and rich table ornaments, Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, one large English stove, &c., &c., the property of G. G. CRAIG, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 8th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Waudby Road, Fort, opposite to Bombay Gymkhana, the valuable, black wood and teakwood, plain and carved French-polished household furniture of the latest design, made to order by Roberts and others, rich glass and crockery ware, best plate ware by Read and Barton, one sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., first-rate pictures, large size Brussels carpets, rich China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, rich open carved bedstead, eight day's clock and time pieces, &c., &c., the property of W. PEARSON, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th July, 1901.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

OAK TRAYS with Nickel mounts, Oval in 4 seizes Rs. 15, Rs. 18, Rs. 21 and Rs. 24. Oblong 12 in. Rs. 12, 14 in. Rs. 16, 16 in. Rs. 18, 19 in. Rs. 21.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd. Bombay & Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Rs. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SUN-PROOF HELMETS, Light Weight, Pith, Covered Best Grey Felt. Smart Shape, Rs. 11-8. Polo Pith Helmets, Rs. 5-8. New Soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims. Real Panama Straw Hats.—ASQUITH & LORD. LD., Opposite Clock Tower.

PINK and GOLD CUPS and SAUCERS, Full Breakfast Size, Pure Porcelain, Original Price Annas 8, reduced to Annas 5½, during Sale only.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WHY spend money in vain for Monsoon BOOTS and SHOES, also grinding setting Razors, Knives, &c. Please try DANNEY & Co., Boot Makers, 20, Medows Street.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES of all Descriptions for HIRE and SALE. Apply E. C. PALLONJEE, No. 22, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with Bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent. In Eldon Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—An EXPERIENCED L. M. & S. having a thorough knowledge of Native medicine and homeopathy. Salary Rs. 75 with an increment of Rs. 5 each year, rising to Rs. 100 on condition of good service. Applications with testimonials of good character should be forwarded to H. H. BHAVSINHJI, the Maharaja Sahib of Bhavnagar.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer. D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

HALSE'S FAMOUS "SILVER CREAM" for plating Electros, Copper, Nickel, Brass &c., without Battery. Rubbed on with the thumb, polished with a cloth. Re. 1. HALSE, SONS & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Byculla.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phœnix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—SIEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRIC LIGHT STORES: Lamps, Wires, Carbons, Fittings, &c., &c., Stocked in large variety.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadows Street, Bombay.

IF you are suffering from RHEUMATISM GOUT, send for a phial of KHAKI OIL which is a radical and rapid cure for the disease. Re. 1. Messrs. TREACHER and all Dealers in Medicines.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. USBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

IF you are anxious to deal in Sewing Machines write for Wholesale Terms to the SINGER Co. Importers of German Imitations repent to their bitter end and ultimately become Insolvents. Cheaper at first is dearer in the end.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 4-12 per cwt and 24 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work was the "Crocion" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C.S.I.I.C.S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL, A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions, Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS OF HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c., &c., too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price, MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intone, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers to Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

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EK-DAM: RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobie Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
POONA RACES SPECIAL ON 27TH JULY, 1901.

THE public are reminded that TICKETS, for the POONA RACE SPECIAL of the 27th July, 1901, and such subsequent dates as a SPECIAL may run, should be purchased the day before, in order to avoid disappointment. Coupon Ticket Holders are also requested to register their names at Victoria Station the previous day if they propose to travel by the train.

H. C. RADFORD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1901.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS OF THE AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Under Special Sanction of the Secretary of State in Council of India and the Directors of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

TO be constructed and worked on terms of Government of India R-O 924, dated 15th September, 1893, by which the following concessions are offered:—

1. The free use of land.
2. The provision of rolling stock and the maintenance at favourable rates by the main line administration.
3. The carriage of Stores and materials over State lines at favourable rates.
4. The grant of a limited rebate from the main line earnings to assist the Company towards obtaining a dividend of 4 per cent. per annum on the approved capital expenditure.
5. Interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be allowed during construction and charged to capital account in terms of Act X of 1895.

DIRECTORS:

F. A. REDDIE Esq., Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.
H. E. E. PROCTER, Esq.
VIJBHUCANDAS ATMARAM, Esq., Bombay.
RAO BAHADUR HIMATLAL DHIRAJRAM, Ahmedabad.
LALBHAI DALPATBHAI, Esq., Ahmedabad.

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI, & MOOS.

AGENTS:
Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON & Co. Bombay.

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY:
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL—Rs. 13 LAKHS, IN SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH.

Of which His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda and His Highness the Maharajah of Bhavnagar have agreed to take one lac each.

1. This Company is formed to provide funds for the construction of a Metre Gauge Railway in the fertile district of Guzerat lying between Sabermati, Ahmedabad and Dholka.
2. The R. B. and C. I. Railway have already constructed and are working a number of Feeder Lines with the following excellent results:—

Branch.	Date of Complete Opening.	Length.	Capital Cost per mile.	Average Gross Receipts per Mile per week (1900).	Average Net Earning Yearly per cent. on Capital Cost (1900).
		Miles	Rs.	Rs.	
Anand-Petlad	1890	13·35	51,483	126	5·45
Mehsana (Metre)	1891	92·63	35,001	84	6·67
Palanpur and Deesa (Metre)	1893	17·23	24,219	48	5·73
Ahmedabad-Prantej (Metre)	1897	51·59	35,507	93	8·04

3. In 1891, Mr. T. D. Little, from most careful records of registered traffic upon the route, makes the following statement:

Name of Line.	Gauge.	Goods. In order to realize a dividend of 4 per cent. Tons per annum required.	Goods. Tons per annum existing on the present routes	Passengers. Daily average required.	Passengers. Daily average existing on the present routes.
Ahmedabad-Dholka	Metre.	18,962	23,930	250	655

"The existing goods traffic on the combined routes to be served by this line is more than sufficient to provide what is wanted without any allowance for new traffic and there are (65 passengers daily, while only 250 are required according to the data shewn."

4. The B. B. and C. I. Railway will construct the line, and will maintain and work it at the same ratio of expense which obtains on their combined system, but such sum in any year is not to exceed 44 per cent of the gross earnings for that year.

This arrangement to be in force until the termination of the present agreement between the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the Secretary of State in Council of India but the Secretary of State has agreed that this percentage shall not in any case exceed for one half year the percentage of the working expenses in relation to gross earnings of the R. M. Railway for the same half year and shall not exceed in any year 50 per cent. of the gross earnings of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway.

5. The Secretary of State in Council of India retains the right to purchase the new line on the 30th June 1922 and thereafter at intervals of ten years, at twenty-five years' purchase based on the average net earnings of the Branch for the three years immediately preceding the purchase, provided that the purchase-price shall not exceed the total capital expenditure by more than 20 per cent., and shall not be less than the total capital expenditure.

6. An Indenture has been entered into between the Secretary of State in Council of India and Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., the promoters of the Company which can be inspected at the Office of the Company.

7. Another Indenture has been arranged between the Secretary of State in Council of India of the one part and the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway Company, Limited, of the other part, which will shortly be executed. This can also be inspected at the Office of the Company.

8. And the Company is authorised to pay by way of Interest during construction and to the close of the Half year next after the half year during which the Railway shall be completed and opened for traffic but not beyond 31st December 1902 a sum not exceeding 4 per cent per annum.

9. The Secretary of State in Council of India accepts no responsibility for the estimate of the cost of the proposed Railway or its probable profits after completion.

10. Rupees 20 per share will have to be paid on allotment, the balance probably in three or more calls spread over one year at intervals of not less than three months.

11. The Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen at the Office of the Agents.

12. Any person applying for any shares in this Company or who is allotted any shares in this Company will be deemed to have inspected the two Indentures referred to in clauses 6 and 7 hereto respectively and the Memorandum and the Articles of Association referred to in clause 11 hereof and to be bound by the same as if he had actually and voluntarily signed the same.

Subscription list will be closed on 31st July, 1901, and Application for shares should be made to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—

OF A
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.
OR A
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires
Rs. 2-8.
OR AN
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.
GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)

Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

PRIZES.

					Rs.
1	Prize	...	...	...	1,000
1	Do.	...	...	...	500
1	Do.	...	...	...	250
2	Prizes	Rs. 125	each	...	250
2	Do.	„ 100	„	...	200
2	Do.	„ 75	„	...	150
4	Do.	„ 50	„	...	200
10	Do.	„ 25	„	...	250
100	Do.	„ 10	„	...	1,000
200	Do.	„ 5	„	...	1,000
200	Do.	„ 1	„	...	200
523	Prizes			Total ...	5,000

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901, ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V. P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
178, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

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RAILWAY GUIDE
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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden str, "fogs, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. Treatment on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq. London, W.C., or sample of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

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(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
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EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies, for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper will be supplied at 22s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed H. H. MAYOGUNN. "St. James Budget" Office, 15, Dorset Street, London, E.C.

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
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BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
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CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
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The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying Interest from date of transfer in India.
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Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 17th July, 1901.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	„ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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BANKS.

GORAKHPUR BANK LD.,
GORAKHPUR,
ACCOUNTS OF WHICH ARE AUDITED BY
Messrs. MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, CALCUTTA.

Last DIVIDEND paid at 9 per cent. The Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.

Further particulars and detailed Rules for Fixed Deposits and Prudential Deposits, &c., on application to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM, NEAR THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mrs. Serafina de Ga, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th July, 1901, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house called "Eden Glassie" standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Cheval Road, near the Girgaum Roman Catholic Church, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Division No. 1220, and Street No. 32, containing by admeasurement 576 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 237, new No. 2075, old survey No. 572 and new Survey No. 1879, and bounded on the east by the Charni Road, Girgaum, on the west by the stables of Jaffer Sulemon, on the north by the property of Bulvant Sakharam Naik and Hari Bhikaji, and on the south by the property of Mr. L. J. E. deSouza, pleader of the High Court.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th July, 1901.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF TABLE GLASSWARE, CROCKERY-WARE AND PLATEDWARE, BENTWOOD AND IRON FURNITURE, ETC.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, the following:—

An invoice of iron painted furniture.
" of plain star cut and engraved table glassware.
" of dinner, dessert, tea and coffee services.
" of American, English and Europe made plated-ware.
" of bentwood furniture, such as sofas and chairs.

Also sample leather and plush goods, sample porcelain-ware, carpets, timepieces, clocks, binoculars, &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF A CORN CRUSHING FACTORY IN CAMBAY STREET AT FRERE ROAD.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Thacker Dossabhoy Rajee now at account of Messrs. Dossabhoy Akbai & Co, the following factory in one lot viz, :—

The pucca-built corn crushing factory, with corrugated iron roof, built on Port Trust ground, consisting of portable engine boiler, large size grinding machine with four rolls, four pulsemaking machines with 2 sieves and 2 fans, factory stores, and victoria with bay mere.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the factory is now on view.

SALE OF TWO CASES DAMAGED WHITE WOVEN INSERTIONS AND FELT CAPS,

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Princes and Victoria Docks Unclaimed Warehouse No 10, on account of the concerned, the following goods landed damaged ex s s "Po" :—

E C Z 712—1036—1 case white woven insertions,
750—2—1 case felt caps, with satin lining.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS "SEA SIDE VIEW" AT MIDDLE COLABA ON THE ROAD LEADING TO THE LIGHT-HOUSE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Thacker Narsinjee Rajee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Sullemanjee Moolla Abdoolally, Essabhoy Moolla Abdoolally, and Ismailjee Noorbhoy, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th day of June, 1897, the following landed property, viz:—

All those two several pieces of leasehold land now formed into one, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built thereon, situate at Colaba Road leading to the light-house, in the registration district and City of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 45, 45, new Nos. A-1642, B-1642, old Survey Nos 22, 22, and new Survey Nos. 2-688, containing by admeasurement 438 and 385 square yards or thereabout, and assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 233 A. and Ward A No. 202, and bounded on the east and north by the sea-shore, and on the west and south by the property of John Nair Esoofjee Soonakhan and Muncherjee Rustomjee Kapadia, and which premises have been in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Solicitors for the mortgagee or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE MACHINERY PARTS OF THE ORIENTAL MILLS, AT MIDDLE COLABA.

On SUNDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Oriental Mills, at Middle Colaba, by order of Messrs. Jeejeebhoy Dadabhai and Co., to close partnership account, the following consisting of fire engine complete, large and small pulleys, cases of taps and dies, machinery parts, such as wheels, collars, rollers, shaftings, belts, chains, scales and weights, crane, etc.

The above is now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as two new revolving top office tables, mirror almire, cupboard, teapoy, sofas, easy chairs, chest and drawer.

1 mahogany cottage piano by Soundy.
1 English platform scale.
1 D. B. gun by Thomas Turner in case.
2 new fire and burglar proof safes by Ratner, 51 1-2 by 25 1-2 by 25 1-2
2 " " " 32 1-2 by 17 1-2 by 27 1-2
2 " " " 37 1-2 by 28 1-2 by 27 1-2

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Sullemanjee Moola Abdoolally and Co., of Foolgally, Municipal Contractors—

5 casks Vaughan's Carolina hoes, Nos. 4, 5, and 6.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Kasoofally Abdoolally and Co. of Foolgully, Municipal Contractors—

59 packages Hexagon iron bolts and nuts and washers of different assorted sizes,

AT 2 P.M.

Several new and second-hand ladies' and gent's bicycles, such as "New Howe" and of other makers.

1 strong-built second-hand victoria,
1 French-polished office shigram,
1 second-hand light dogcart,
1 double-seated brougham,

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Falkland Road, Third Cross Lane, and on Falkland Road, outside the Fort,

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Messrs. Ibrahimbhai Lalji and Co., and on account and at the risk of Khatri Adam Aba Patel, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of morgage and further charge, dated, respectively, the 30th day of August, 1899, and 6th day of March, 1900, the following landed properties, viz.:

LOT 1.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, situate on the west side of Falkland Road Third Cross Lane, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 427 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, tenement, building or chawls standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 2118—2119, and Street Nos. 9—10, and are bounded on or towards the east by the said Falkland Road Third Cross Lane, on or towards the west by the Falkland Road Fourth Cross Lane, on or towards the north partly by the property of the said mortgagor hereinafter secondly described, partly by the property of Gulam Nubee, and partly by the property of Oomerbhai Cassumbhai Scorti, and on or towards the south by the property of Dhunjeebhoy Keekabhoy.

LOT 2.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, situate on the south side of Falkland Road in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 76 and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2150, street Nos. 278—280—282, and bounded on the north by the said Falkland Road, on the south partly by the property of the said mortgagor hereinbefore firstly described, and partly by the Falkland Road Third Cross Lane, on the east by the said Falkland Road Third Cross Lane, and on the west by the property of Gulam Nubee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 26th July, 1901.

The
Comprehensive Criminal Digest,
1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

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AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Fau Mail Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including postage.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 24.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 20 00,000, there were no allotments.

Total amount sold during week, Rs. 10 000
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 10,00,000.

2½ per cent. Consols	£ 92 13-16	= —1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2	= unchanged
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2	= "
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	92 7-16	= "
Bar Silver in London	27	= "
" New York	58 3-4	= plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·18	= unchanged
" New York	4·87 3-8	= plus 1-8
Discount, Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
" Short London Bills	2 1-2 "	= "
" Indian Bank Bills	3 3-8 "	= plus 1-8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £ 75,000.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports nil. Arrivals closed easier.

Liverpool futures—

July.	July-Aug.	October.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·24	4·24	4·13	4·11	4·11
4—	4—	4—	3—	3—

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	2,000 bales.
Do. last year	5,700 "
Exports to Great Britain	nil. "
" Continent	2,000 "
Mid.-Uplands	8 1-4
Futures, month of Sept.	7·40—5
Do. Do. Dec.	7·50—1

Linseed 68. August September, Antwerp business done, tone firm.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seed into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, the 24th July:—

Cotton	669 bales.
Wheat	11,083 cwts.
Linseed	2,706 "
Rapeseed	8,620 "
Gingelyseed	477 "
Poppyseed	1,793 "
Groundnuts	71 "
Castorseed	3,332 "
Rice	271 "
Myrabollams	500 "

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JULY 25, EXCHANGE.

For the second week in succession there have been no allotments of Council Bills. Quotations here are nominally unchanged and business continues very slack. We quote:

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 27-32d
do. Demand	1s. 3 7-8d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do Francs	103 3-4
30 days' sight Hongkong	144
Do. Shanghai	195
Do. Japan	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened steady at 96 for account and later on, owing to better advices from Calcutta and favourable weather reports, it improved to 96 1-4 at which rates we close. A fair amount of business is reported to have been transacted.

SHARES.

The share market is steady. Petits have improved to Rs. 1,700 xd. Other Mills and Press shares are also steady.

FREIGHT.

This market remains quiet. S. S. Vazir has again booked seeds at 14s. 6d. and measurement at 15s. 6d. S. S. Ville de Havre has booked seeds from Havre at 14s. 3d. A fair line has been put through for Liverpool and Antwerp, August loading, at 14s. S. S. Stczenfels, has booked seeds for Hamburg at 14s. 6d. and the s. s. Sunda a further 250 tons for Antwerp at 14s. The steamer Fonar is fixed for August loading at 14s. one port and 14s. 6d. two ports.

SEEDS.

Linseed remains steady at Rs. 10-6 buyers with few sellers. Rapeseed is firm at Rs. 6-11 to Rs. 6-13 for Brown Cawnpore and Delhi. Poppyseed is firm and Rs. 8-12 has been paid. Castorseed steadier with buyers at Rs. 33 3-4 to Rs. 34.

COTTON.

The enquiry for ready cotton still continues and dealers are now less inclined to part with stocks. The local Mills, and shippers to China and Japan are in the market to buy, while Europe shippers are also picking up a few odd lots. Full market prices are paid and the tendency is firm. The day's sales are estimated at 2,000 bales, which would have been considerably increased if sellers had shown more inclination to meet the buyers ideas of prices.

POONA FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

2ND DAY, SATURDAY, JULY 27,
Second Entries Closed on Tuesday, July 23.

The Maiden Arab Plate—Distance 7 furlongs.

1st Entries 10

11 Mr S C P's ch a h India aged
12 Messrs Anandji Nanji and Hajibhoy Vishram's b a h Muswood 13-3 3 4 aged

The Big Pony Plate—Distance 5 furlongs

1st Entries 1

2 Messrs A W P and Framjee Dorabjee's bl aus m Cinder by Niagara Meditation 11-1 1-2
3 Mr Cross' b aus m Nada 14-0 3-4

NOTICE

The Races for the July Stakes and the Big Pony Plate are declared void

Extra Race,

1st Entries Closed on Tuesday, July 23.
The Novice Stakes—Distance 1-2 Mile

1 Messrs J P and G L D's g a h Jessoor 13 3
2 Mr Faraj bin Sa'ad's b a h Nasaralla 13 1 3-4
3 Mr A M Shamlan's ch a h The Robber 13-3
4 Aga S Shah's ch a h Winchester 13-1 3-4
5 Mr S A Wahed's g a h Sadad 13-2
6 H H Maharaja Holkar's ch a h Gallant 13-2 3-4
7 Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's ch a h Bin Rasheed 13-2 1-2

Second Entries close on Wednesday 24th July 1901

POONA FIRST EXTRA MEETING

Extra Day—Saturday 3rd August 1901

1st Entries closed on Tuesday, July 23

The Hurdle Plate—Distance 1 Mile over 5 flights

1 Mr Westropp's b aus g Peerage aged
2 Mr Goodchow's br aus g Brutus aged
3 Messrs Anderson and Co's ch aus g Vedette by Battalcus—Lady Ellen aged

The Stick Stakes—Distance 1 Mile over 5 flights

1 Lt-Col Croly's g a h Hossainee 14 0 1-2
2 Mr Westropp's b aus m Vaiesa 13 3
3 H H Aga Khan's b a h Helios 14

The Consolation Stakes—Distance 6 Furlongs.

1 Mr A A Ameer's b a h Falkeer 11 6 years
2 Mr C D's ch a h Carlo
3 Mr S C P's ch a h India aged
4 Mr Mahomed Shamlan's b a h Remember 6 years
5 Mr Ali bin Talib's br or b a h Mahkoom 6 years
6 Mr Goolam Hoosain Essajee's b a h Sincere 13-3 1-2
7 Mr Goolam Hoosain Essajee's b a h Rossmore 13-3 1-4

The New Comers Plate—Distance 5 furlongs

1 Mr A A Ameer's b a h Nectar 13 2
2 Mr Faraj bin Sanar's b a h Nasaralla 13 1 3-4
3 Mr Blondin's b a h Bin Curtas 13 3
4 Mr A M Shamlan's ch a h The Robber 13 2
5 Mr Mohsen Abdul Aziz's ch a h Radoon 14
6 Mr K R S's ch a h Starling 13 3
7 Mr Moostapha bin Talib's b a h Cocab 13 2 3-4
8 Mr Goolam Hoosain Essajee's b a h Sincere 13 3 1-2
9 Mr Goolam Hoosain Essajee's b a h Rossmore 13 3 1-4
10 Mr A Hoosain Sheriff's g a h Saffur 14
11 Mr S A Wahed's g a h Sweetlips 14

The Special Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs

1 Mr Abdool Aziz Saifs b a h Shaitoob 13 2
2 Mr S A Wahed's b a h Royal Prince 13 3 3-4

Selling Plate—Distance half Mile

1 Captain A C Roberts' br a h Phelwan II 13 2 1-2 Rs 1000
2 Captain Greville's b a h Leader 13 3 Rs 1100
3 Mr Sabyne's b a g Z A R P 13 2 1-4 Rs 8.0
4 Mr S C P's g a h Young Grey Warrior 13 2 1-2 Rs 800
5 Mr Goolam Hoosain Essajee's g a h Baktawar 13 3 Rs 900
6 Mr Goolam Hoosain Essajee's ch a h Shah Jehan 13 2 Rs 1200

The Service Stakes—Distance 1-2 mile

1 Captain M D Wood's g a h Dijia 11 2 1-2
2 Polo Club 1st Bombay Lancers' b a h Subhoy 13 2 3-4
3 Captain Greville's b a h Leader 13 3
4 Captain Greville's g a h Phobos 13 3
5 Captain Bannerman's g a g h Twilight 13 2
6 Mr W M Macleod's g a g Murfus 13 2 3 4
7 Captain Goring's b a h Jairan 14 0
8 Mr Harry's g a h Midas 13 2 3-4
9 Captain A C Roberts' ch a h Gold Mohur 13 2

Second Entries close on Tuesday, 20th July.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 23rd July.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE,

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 6-23m. 5·1ft. Low water, 0-3m.

P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, with English mails of 12th instant, due to arrive at daylight.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. CHANDAVARKAR.—Dr. and Mrs. C. Fernandes give an evening party in honor of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 8-30 p. m. at the Muzafarabad Hall, Grant Road.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s s Pekin, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. to-day.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per extra s s China, will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-day.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—The rear wall of a two-storeyed house in 13th Kamathipora Lane, belonging to Nana Tuckoo, collapsed at 5 p.m. yesterday, and fell into a sweeper's gully. The house was occupied by about fifty tenants, but none of them were injured. The tenants vacated and the Municipal authorities were informed.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A GRAIN GODOWN.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the G. T. Hospital, on the body of Kallianji Bhanji, aged 35, a Mehta, who died from fracture of the spine, caused by a bag of grain falling on him on the 2nd instant, in a grain godown in Carnac Bunder, while superintending the weighing of grain. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—At Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Dracup, a Parsi convict, named Bhimjibhai Nowrojee alias Cowasjee Sorabjee, was fined Rs. 20 on a charge of disorderly behaviour in a public street and assaulting a Hindoo named Sunaus Sitoo. It appears that on Saturday complainant was proceeding along the Hancock Bridge, when he was accosted by the accused who assaulted him on the head with a stick.

INSANITY AND SUICIDE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest at the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Ebrahim Jamal, a Mahomedan, aged 32. It appeared that the deceased was of unsound mind some time past and used to sleep in a shop in Love Lane near Bhendy Bazaar. On the evening of the 17th instant some of the castemen met him and called him a thief, in consequence of which he went to a neighbouring shop and having possessed himself of a knife thrust it into his throat, inflicting a serious wound. He was conveyed to the hospital, where his condition gradually grew worse and he died yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

SUICIDE.—Yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest on the Girgaum Road, Dhobi Talao, on the body of Shapurji Nauabhoy Gazdar, shoe-broker, aged 47, whose body was found in a well at the back of the house early on that morning. It appears that the deceased was suffering from fever for 10 years past and was moreover melancholy in consequence. On Wednesday afternoon he returned from the share market, said his prayers, and after taking his evening meal went to bed. Early in the morning he was discovered missing from his room and his body was afterwards recovered from the well. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

A FALSE CHARGE.—Before Mr. Dastur, yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, four Hindoos named Ramchandra Ganoo, Ganoo Vithoo, Maroti Vithoo and Damodar Ganoo were charged with robbery of Rs. 80 in cash belonging to Surkhia Shivaji. The evidence showed that Surkhia was a servant employed in a country liquor shop in Bellasis Road. On Tuesday night about 11-30 p.m., the complainant locked the shop and went to his house in Gloucester Road. While ascending the staircase he was met by the four accused. Accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4 held his hands, while the first accused took a bundle in which the money was tied, from his person. Further evidence, however, showed that the complainant and the accused had an altercation on the night in consequence of which complainant had brought this false charge. The magistrate fined the complainant Rs. 60, and ordered the fine, if recovered, to be given to the accused.

CHARGE OF DISOBEDIENCE.

YESTERDAY, before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Henry Beale, a German on board the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Plassy, was charged at the instance of Mr. W. W. Anderson, Chief Officer, with wilful disobedience of lawful commands. It was stated that the accused was ordered to watch two holds of the ship, one of which was filled with bullion about 1,37,000lbs. in weight. On Saturday night he neglected the work and was seen on the gangway with a pipe in his hand. It was urged on behalf of the accused that he had no access to the book in which orders were written. The magistrate said there was no evidence to show that there was wilful disobedience on the part of the accused or that he was aware of the order. He was accordingly discharged.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

THE LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday, at the registered office, Church Gate Street, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey presiding. At a meeting held on the 10th inst., certain resolutions were passed amending the articles of association; and these resolutions were duly confirmed by the meeting held yesterday.

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Yesterday afternoon, an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the registered office, Apollo Street, when Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey presided. Certain resolutions were passed at the meeting held on the 10th inst., the chief of them being that the capital of the company be increased to Rs. 11,25,000 by the creation of 3,000 new shares of Rs. 250 each; that the directors be authorised to issue the new shares to such persons as they think fit, but that option shall first be given to the existing members of the company to take up and subscribe for all or any of the said shares. Those resolutions were confirmed yesterday; and the proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	4	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	2	29
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Manaluxmee	1	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	5	25
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	1	3	19
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	11
Total	7	16	113
Total plague deaths to date	96,731	80,835	
Same date last year	8	9	190

WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will any of your readers inform me whether there is any Institution in Bombay where Professor Sandow's system of Dumbells is taught or whether there is any man in Bombay, who has received instruction directly from Professor Sandow and is willing to open a class here? Is it not a pity that Bombay should lack such an institution and young men should be kept in darkness about the method which proved wonders in America?—Yours, &c.,

GADGIL.

FOOTBALL.

THE following members will represent the Telegraph Club in a football match on the Cooperage this evening, against H. M. S. Magdala. Kick off 5-15. F. Peters (Goal), A. Game and E. Game (Backs), H. Stone, W. Mason and A. Speechley (Half-Backs), W. Morley, S. Holding G. Harle, J. Montgomery and T. Johnstone (Jr.). Reserves C. Cooke and E. Perkins.

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BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE WATER QUESTION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Corporation Hall, Mr. D. E. Wacha presiding. It had been decided that questions in regard to the water supply should be specially considered at this meeting and there was an interested gathering of members of the public.

The President intimated that copies of the resolutions passed at the meeting of ratepayers in regard to the meter question had been received.

The Secretary having read these resolutions, the President proceeded to intimate the procedure to be followed in the discussion of the water question. He suggested that they should take all the notices of motions on the agenda in the shape of one comprehensive resolution.

Mr. Mehta said they were going to consolidate the motions, but it was at the same time desirable that everybody should have an opportunity of putting forward their views. All the propositions would be taken at once and discussed, but when the time came for voting, each part would be taken separately.

Mr. Hormusjee Vakil said members were not aware that the notices of motion had been consolidated. All the members had not signed the minutes and those who were not parties to them ought to have the right of beginning the discussion. Each side would thus have two innings.

The President said the procedure as laid down by Mr. Mehta was quite correct. Everybody would have a right of speaking according to his lights. Mr. Mehta's motion on the paper was really a very comprehensive one, embracing many things included in the several similar motions and he therefore asked Mr. Mehta to move his proposition.

Mr. Mehta said he considered this occasion to be of such a character that one should not be tempted to make an oration. He was not going to approach the discussion of this very important subject except in a very sober and practical manner; so that the object they had at heart might be fully discussed and some solution found for the difficulty in which they were placed. He appealed to members to devote themselves to the consideration of the real question before them irrespective of all extraneous and personal considerations. It was their duty to approach the subject with the single-minded purpose of seeing if they could find a solution of the difficult question which stared them in the face in regard to the Municipal administration of this City. The question was really not one of meters as unfortunately it had been reduced to, though of course meters would very largely enter into the discussion of the question. The real question was to find some means for the purpose of remedying the loud and just complaints they were constantly hearing from the ratepayers as to the insufficient and irregular supply of water. In the circumstances of the City of Bombay, with the system of house connections being introduced water should be supplied to such an extent that there may be no difficulty in meeting the sanitary requirements of the City. It was on the initiative of the City and Corporation, and not on that of the executive officers of the Municipality that the ratepayers were subjected to an additional and large expenditure for the purpose of securing a constant and full supply of water. He reviewed the development of the water supply and the successive adoption of the Vehar, Tulsi and Tansa lakes as sources of supply. It was at very heavy cost that they brought in that large supply from Tansa, which enables the City to take credit for having one of the most magnificent water supplies in the world and they ought to try their best to find remedies for the complaints which were now made. He had been very much disappointed to see that in the deliberations on a question of this difficult character the members of the Corporation had not got the assistance they should have got from the public press. They had had articles abusing them to a certain extent; perhaps abusing was too strong a word, but coming down upon them. It was intimated that they did not take a particular view and ought to be turned out; that was the way in which one of the leading Anglo-Indian papers had referred to this question. He attached great weight to public opinion and he was glad to have the resolutions from the public meeting, but there again he was disappointed. He would like to have seen arguments advanced at that meeting that would have strengthened his opinion that meters should not be introduced in the City. Instead of that he found that the principal speaker had absolutely given away the question. He was horrified to find that after a very long speech the gentleman came to this end: "Put your meters in but only charge us our assessment rate." The burden of the speech was "have your meters but don't charge us more than the present assessment rate."

Mr. Hormusjee Vakil asked that the passage in the speech should be read.

Mr. Mehta read from the speech as reported in a vernacular paper.

Mr. Sukhia asked if it was in order to refer to what took place at the ratepayers' meeting?

The President: The resolutions of the ratepayers' meeting are before us and it is perfectly in order.

Mr. Mehta proceeding said he believed some ratepayers' representatives were at that meeting and a gentleman got up and said if they didn't hold the opinion he was setting forth they should resign their seats. He should have told them to go to their constituents, explain their views and if the voters were not satisfied with the explanation give them an opportunity of electing somebody else who represented the voters' views. The speakers at the Ratepayers' meeting had supplied arguments to strengthen the hands of their opponents. The gentleman who made the remark just quoted had also said that he was acquainted with most European towns and in no civilized city was the meter system introduced.

Mr. Dhondy interrupting observed that they did not object to the experiment with meters if it was done at the cost of the Corporation and not at the expense of the public.

Mr. Mehta: If members believe that and that we are not to charge more than four per cent. on the assessment then the difficulty can be met. There appeared, he said, to be a misapprehension. No Municipal officer had suggested that meters should be introduced in the whole city, but only in one ward. There never had been a proposal for the metering of the whole city for a long time to come. Mr. Snow and Mr. Thomlinson pointed out that it would take a long time for the metering of one ward to be carried out. At the public meeting the real point was never grappled with. Nobody seemed to have considered the question from the point of view which Mr. Murzban presented and which Mr. Snow afterwards adopted. Mr. Murzban pointed out that if they were going to introduce meters their rates of charge must be radically altered. Very great and right stress was laid upon the point that the natives of India are of so thrifty a character that if they had to pay more they would not take sufficient water for purposes of cleanliness. But it must be also borne in mind that in Mr. Snow's report there was a remedy for that evil. The system recommended was that in the first instance there must be a minimum charge for a certain quantity of water which everybody must take, sufficient for all normal purposes. That quantity was calculated at twenty gallons per head; that quantity every body is bound to pay for, and therefore everybody will take it. What was the use therefore of saying that the people would not take sufficient water for sanitary purposes when those who proposed the meter scheme had already met that difficulty.

THE GREAT FEAR

was that the proposal to adopt meters was a way of getting additional revenue out of the ratepayers. That was partly true and partly incorrect so far as the officials were concerned. But it was entirely incorrect so far as the report of the Water Committee was concerned. It had never entered their minds to discuss the matter from the point of view of revenue. The law prohibited the Corporation making a profit out of their water revenue. Mr. Harvey proposed to raise the water tax, but the Standing Committee threw out the proposal. The object of the Water Committee, in recommending the experiment with meters was only to ascertain if the different views about wastage of water could be reconciled by information obtainable by the experiment. It was stated that the Corporation were bound to go by the opinions of their experts. There was a time when he held such a view but he said now that the Corporation was not to be bound hand and foot to experts. The Corporation were in a very unenviable position in regard to expert advice for whether they followed it or not, they were made the scapegoat. The City had suffered not a little from following the opinions of experts, and as instances in point he referred to the sewage outfall, the flats and the adoption of the European pattern of house connections. But was it correct that all expert advice had been on the side of the introduction of meters? Mr. Santo Crimp, who had all the materials before him including Mr. Thomlinson's reports and had Mr. Murzban at one ear, and Mr. Bruce at the other, did not say that meters were absolutely necessary. He said "although it may appear paradoxical, there may be less waste with a constant supply than with an intermittent supply, because an efficient system of waste prevention is a necessary consequence of a constant supply." He (Mr. Mehta) was quite prepared to admit there was a certain amount of negligence in the use of waste taps, but if water was sent to houses in the night surely nobody would expect working people to sit up waiting for the water (Hear, hear). Mr. Santo Crimp said that given a constant supply with an adequate staff for prevention of waste household meters would not be necessary. (Hear hear). It had however to be considered that the waste prevention Staff would have to enter houses and might not a great deal of harassment and oppression be alleged? (Certainly) Mr. Harvey dwelt on that, but he (Mr. Mehta) agreed with Mr. Santo Crimp in thinking that a practical method of dealing with the difficulty could be devised. Mr. Santo Crimp admitted that the household meter system was the most effective method of checking waste—(Hear, hear)—but did it follow that they should introduce it.

ONE STRONG ARGUMENT

against its introduction unless absolutely necessary was the cost. Mr. Snow calculated that it would require Rs. 42,000 to meter a section of Bhuleswar ward with a population of 38,363. On that basis, the cost for the whole city would be something like fifteen lakhs of rupees, which on the estimated life of a meter would have to be renewed every twenty-five years, unless they provided a sinking fund. The necessary staff would cost Rs. 3,769 per annum.

Dr. Sukhia pointed out that Mr. Thomlinson stated that to meter 18,800 houses would cost Rs. 13,45,000. There were 50,000 houses in Bombay.

Mr. Mehta observed that he had taken Mr. Snow's calculation, but if the cost were thirty or forty lakhs it only strengthened his argument. But fifteen lakhs even was a very large outlay to be incurred, unless for a necessary purpose. He knew that by manipulating the water charges they could get a return that would more than twice cover this initial outlay, but they would not be justified in taking this money from the ratepayers unless there was absolute necessity. (Hear, hear.) It was contended that while forty gallons per head reached the houses, twenty gallons per head were wasted. If that was so, it was a serious state of things and something should be done to remedy it. But that conclusion had been very closely contested. The Water Committee asked the Water Engineer to take measures to test where the waste actually occurred. He told them that the wastage from the mains was only very small, about four per cent., but then it came out that the examination he had made was of the most incomplete and perfunctory character. Upto the present they had not the means of really coming to a judgment as to the actual leakage from the mains. From a return prepared in regard to London and other English cities and towns it appeared the use of Deacon's meters showed that water mains were certainly responsible for a great amount of leakage. This was one of the points on which the Corporation should have been supplied with definite information from the experts, but they were told that some stop cocks could not be found and others were in such a state that they could not be shut. It was the duty of the Water Department to see that such taps were in proper order. When it was stated that the

HABITS OF THE PEOPLE

were responsible for waste, the Committee asked for a return of the consumption per head in each section of the different wards. That table showed that in Malabar Hill the consumption was only 21 gallons per head in Dhongri 22, Girgaum 24, Mazagon 21, First Nagpada 21, Mahim 21, Dhobi Talao 20 and in other congested districts 23 gallons per head. It occurred to the Committee that if it was the practice of the natives to be wasteful in the use of water, it would be apparent in these thickly populated parts of the city. But no explanation could be given of the facts shown by the figures. The other side of the picture was that consumption was larger where the population was smaller. In the Esplanade it was 73 gallons per head, and in Chaupatty 65. He had not the slightest doubt that in the houses with gardens in Walkeshwar, Mahalakshmi

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THE WEATHER.

WEATHER AND CROP TELEGRAMS.

JULY 25.

Indore.—Rainfall 2 inches. Raining pleatifully throughout the district. Weather cloudy. Present weather is favourable for Kharif Crops.

Jabbalpore.—Rainfall 20 cents. Weather cloudy, Rain is reported from Banda Line.

Secundersbad.—Weather cloudy.

Barsi.—Rainfall 54 cents. Weather cloudy.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The s. s. Herwood, Captain R. F. Olsen, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Rangoon, experienced strong South-west monsoon across the Bay of Bengal, fine weather from Ceylon to 14 degree N. latitude, from thence strong South-West monsoon, rain and thick weather.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 25.

Thursday:—A brisk fall of barometer in Central Provinces has caused the extension southwards of the depression in the Gangetic plain yesterday, and it is now lying over southof North-Western Provinces and north of Central Provinces. Pressure continues falling slowly in centre, and south and east of theBay, and a depression is apparantly forming in centre of the Bay, which is drawing the winds into cyclonic directions at coast stations. The inflow of humid winds into Bengal has thus been checked temporarily, and the Bay current has in consequence given very little rain in the past 24 hours in North-east India. The Arabian Sea current has given heavy rain in Bombay and light rain in other parts of the West Coast, and light to moderate general rain in Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, and showers in the Deccan and Gujarat. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Central Himalayas and sub-montane districts, and also in Burma, Bombay has received six inches; Mussoorie four; Dehra Dun, Chakrata, Sialkot, Indore and Hoshangabad two; Bareilly, Simla, Jhansi, Akola, Nagpur, Kotah, Satna and Pachmarhi one. The rainfall during the day will probably be due chiefly to the Arabian Sea current and occur in Central Provinces, Central India, west of Gangetic plain, Rajputana, and along the west Himalayas. The conditions are more favourable to-day for rain in Gujarat, and showers will probably occur in the Deccan.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 25TH JULY 1901.

Amritsar.—Crop prospects generally good.

Bhatinda.—Looks like rain. More rain wanted generally.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress. Gingelly being sown.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing begun.

Cawnpore.—Continues cloudy. Looks like rain.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Amraoti.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants flourishing. Considerable improvement in crops perceptible.

Jalgaon.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants want more rain.

Broach.—Alternately cloudy and sunny. Seasonable. Crowds of rats have appeared in fields destroying grain and cotton plants.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bhavnagar.—Looks like rain. Rain much needed generally.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy. Looks like rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Sholapur.—Looks like rain. Food-grains doing well.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Crop prospects generally good.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla		Esplade		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cs.	In.	Cs.
Previously registered	55	64	47	72	55	06	45	32
Thursday, 25th July	2	20	3	90	2	93	1	44
Total	58	91	51	62	54	99	49	76
Total fall to July 25, 1900	32	68	32	18	41	23	32	15
Total fall to July 25, 1899	23	08	24	45	29	73	26	72

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL. (6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Thursday, 25th July	3	25

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 25TH OF JULY.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure over nearly the whole reporting area except the Punjab and North-West Provinces, where there is a slight rise. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds in Rajputana, Central India, Berar the Central and North-West Provinces and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency are irregularly cyclonic, while they are south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 7° to 12° in excess of normal at Agra, Jacobabad, Deesa, Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar, and the minimum 5° at Jacobabad and Ajmere. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Humidity has increased considerably at Sirsa, Lahore, Jeypore, Ajmere, Deesa, Bhavnagar, Indore, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Bangalore, Secunderabad and Negapatam, and the sky is cloudy to overcast in all districts.

Pressure is abnormally high in the Punjab and North-West Provinces and the weather is unfavourable for rain. An area of abnormally low pressure lies over Khandesh, Berar, Mysore, over the greater part of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and on the Malabar Coast and at Khandwa where the weather is an unsettled condition. Another area of low pressure is shown by the isobars in the Central Provinces and at and about Jhansi and Allahabad, and the winds being cyclonic round about it weather remains unsettled there also. Rain is likely in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, the Bombay Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency. Showers are likely in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

STAGGS—STAGGS—July 22, at the S P G Mission Church, Hosur, Salem District, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras, assisted by the Reverend H C Parker, Domestic Chaplain, Mark Lamphier Staggs, only son of the late Henry Staggs, I S M D, to Hilda Jane, eldest daughter of Lieut V J Staggs, I S M D, of Madras.

DEATHS.

BELL—July 12, at Connis Cliffe, Mussoorie, Agnes Louisa, second daughter of J S. Bell, late Judge of the Small Cause Court, Bhaugulpore.

McELHINNY—July 21, at the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal of enteric, Nora Evelyn, the darling wife of Captain W J McElhinny, Royal Engineers, aged 25 years, 7 months and 29 days.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1901.

REAR-ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY, in demanding a Court of Inquiry into his conduct at Santiago has taken the only course open to him, next to treating his accusers with silent contempt. In America, however, the latter is not a mode of procedure which recommends itself to many people. They would demand that the Admiral clear himself by constitutional means or pistol his accuser. He could have afforded to refrain from doing either, for his reputation is too firmly established to be shaken by the irresponsible scribblings of a writer whose object is to accumulate dollars rather than to educate posterity. Of cowardice and mendacity he is accused, the two shortcomings it is impossible to believe him guilty of. We should have thought Yankees would not have accounted mendacity a heinous offence. The English seaman will resent nothing so quickly as alleged inveracity. But no seaman afloat will sit still under an accusation of cowardice, and Admiral Schley's record from his midshipman days, shows him to be possessed of more than average pluck. He is not, and never was a coward, and that being so it follows that the charge of mendacity is also incapable of proof. He is descended from a long line of sailors and his baptism of fire came in the Civil War when he was still a youngster in the gun-room. He belonged to the Southern States yet fought on the Federal Side. His choice is his first recorded act of bravery. Soon promoted to the grade of master, he joined the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, took part in the operations on the Mississippi and was actively engaged in the campaign which terminated in the capture of Port Hudson, Louisiana, in 1863. He cut out two confederate schooners under a heavy fire and was mentioned in despatches. Afterwards he saw a good deal of active service in Southern Waters, and the War over, he served on the Pacific station. In 1866 he suppressed a revolt of Chinese coolies on the Chinchu islands off the coast of Peru, next protected the United States Consulate in San Salvador from the rebels. He took part in the attack on the forts in the Salu river in Korea and before the Spanish American War commanded the Greeley Relief expedition. He rescued Lieutenant Greeley and the six servivors of his Arctic exploration expedition at Cape Saline and returning from Sweden, on the cruiser Baltimore, settled the trouble between Chili and the States which arose out of the starving of some American seamen in Valparaiso. This is in brief, the record of the officer who was given command of the Flying Squadron in the War and who, we are now asked to believe, was guilty of cowardice.

Let us turn to impartial, non-American accounts of what took place at Santiago, in respect of which the accusations to be investigated are made. Commodore Schley with his squadron was outside Santiago and the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera was "bottled up" in the harbour. The Americans fired seventy rounds from their big guns. Two Spanish torpedo-boats came out and retired and the Americans withdrew. Admiral Cervera wired to Spain that the Americans had fired 1,500 shells in an attempt to take the town or force an entrance into the harbour and had been driven off. The Spanish Senate rejoiced over the repulse of the enemy. The story reached America before their own version appeared to have been published. And to lend a further semblance of accuracy to the report, came the announcement that Admiral Sampson had superseded Commodore Schley in command of the fleet off Santiago. This was true because Admiral Sampson was Schley's senior officer and there were now the ships of the Admiral's fleet, as well as of the Flying Squadron, taking part in the blockade. The squadron did not sustain a defeat. What actually transpired was officially published a week later at Washington and confirmed by the special correspondent of the "Times". Commodore Schley merely carried out his orders and that is the main duty of a sailor whatever the uninformed public may imagine. The orders sent from the Navy Department to Commodore Schley were that he was not to try and take Santiago or reduce the fortifications, and not to engage Admiral Cervera if he tried to escape, until the Spanish fleet was sufficiently clear of the forts to be unable to receive the assistance of the guns of the land batteries. He was not to let Admiral Cervera escape, nor permit supplies or reinforcements to go into the harbour; and he was to prevent the Spaniards from re-opening or increasing the fortifications at the mouth of the harbour. He carried out these orders to the letter. On May the 31st the Spaniards began to repair and strengthen the fortifications at Morillo point, to the right of the entrance to the harbour. Commodore Schley discovered what was going on and at once prepared to stop it. The large ships of his squadron simply steamed past Morillo point, firing as they went. The fire was concentrated on Morro Castle and the batteries on either side of it, where men had been seen at work. The Spaniards returned the fire standing to their guns bravely. This operation lasted for an hour and-a-half and "when Morro Castle was in ruins and abandoned, when the last gun in the batteries near had been silenced, Commodore Schley signalled to the ships to draw off. He had done exactly what he came to do." It was admitted that the fleet was strong enough to blow the Spanish ships out of the water and to destroy the whole of the forts. The mob raised an outcry that it was not done and the yellow journals found Commodore Schley had not done as they would have him, inasmuch as he had not achieved something sensational, something that would have sold the "extra-specials" in hundreds of thousands.

It was the outcry of an ignorant mob which laid the foundation for the so-called historian's outrage on the name of Admiral Schley. What his Government and the intelligent citizens of the States thought of his services is reflected in his promotion and in the presentation to him of swords of honour by the people of Pennsylvania, of Maryland and the R. A. of America. It was the vociferations of a blatant mob which brought death to the unfortunate Admiral Byng. He was sent against the French with a handful of ill-equipped vessels, utterly incapable of performing the task expected of them. He engaged the French fleet, which though inferior in number of vessels, was vastly superior in armament and equipment. Looked at after the lapse of a century and-a-half it is considered certain that the division under Byng's charge did not support with sufficient eagerness the bold attack made by Admiral West. The action was indecisive, and the Military Council, held next day, decided that it was hopeless to attempt anything further, and that Minorca must be left to its fate. The indignation of the English at the transaction was intense, and the Government took advantage of it to divert from themselves the charge of incapacity. Byng was at once superseded and brought home under arrest. A court-martial on his conduct sat during December 1756 and January 1757, and found that the Admiral had not done his utmost to relieve St. Philip's, or to defeat the French fleet, though they fully acquitted him of cowardice or treachery and recommended him to mercy. Yet the public would not have it. Byng must be shot. The accusation against Admiral Schley is that though his squadron was capable of taking Santiago and sinking the Spanish fleet he did not attempt the feat. His abstention, however, was due neither to cowardice nor to incapacity. It was more to his credit that he was capable of obeying orders when such an opportunity of further distinguishing himself presented itself. The Administration intended to capture Santiago, but they wished it done according to prearranged plan—at such time as all the battleships, monitors and cruisers were assembled off Santiago, a land attack being made at the same time, the Americans aided by a force of insurgents who were in daily communication with Commodore Schley. The Merrimac was sunk, the harbour effectually blocked and the capture of both port and fleet effected much less expensively and easily than would have been the case had Commodore Schley acted as the mob and the yellow press desired.

THE MUNICIPAL LAWYER'S BILL.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday on the rule *nisi* which was granted on the application of Messrs. Joseph Baptista and Dorabjee Nasarwanjee Bahadurjee, Barristers-at-law, and Mr. Khurshedjee Nasarwanjee Wadia, a member of the Municipal Corporation and the Standing Committee, calling upon Mr. W. D. Sheppard, acting Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary, to show cause why they should not be restrained from paying to Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., the Municipal Solicitors, the sum of Rs. 21,000, being the amount for which the Municipal Solicitors' claim in respect of the preparation of the amendments of the Municipal Act had been compromised, etc. His lordship considered that, under the provisions of section 65 (1) (c), it would be competent to the Corporation to call upon the Commissioner to furnish a report upon the working of the Municipal Act, with instructions to point out any deficiencies in it and the way in which they could best be remedied; and that in his report, it would be competent to him to point out that certain cases of unsatisfactory working of the Act could only be remedied by amendments of the Act itself. Further, his lordship did not see any necessity for the matter being started by a formal requisition from the Corporation to the Commissioner, so long as it appeared that there was some expression of opinion on the part of the Corporation that they desired a report on some matter and some documents in reply, which might serve the purpose of a report. It was clear that some information as to the unsatisfactory working of the Act must have been before the Corporation; and if the Commissioner had made what was in form a report as to the proper mode of doing away with the unsatisfactory working by making such and such amendments, his lordship thought it would have complied with this section. If so, Mr. Justice Starling did not see why that report should not be in the form of a suggested Bill. His lordship did not consider the applicants had made out their contentions and the petition must be dismissed, and the rule discharged with costs. The decision as to costs does not appear to have been at all appreciated by the applicants, who, through their counsel, asked that the Corporation should defray them. Such a proposal was manifestly unjust. To allow the applicants costs would be to encourage attempts to obstruct the Municipal Executive in the discharge of its duty. Had not the learned Judge been firm upon the point, we should have had the spectacle of any parcel of busy-bodies who thought fit to challenge any action of the Commissioner flying to the Court and incurring endless costs to their own gratification and the detriment of the ratepayers and obstruction of public business. If people will indulge in the luxury of the law they must be prepared to pay for it.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

FROM the mortality returns for Bombay City we learn that during the past week there were 771 deaths, which gives a death rate of 48·90 per 1,000. The mean average is a small fraction more, while the death rate for the corresponding week in 1900 was 94·34. The recrudescence of plague at Mahim has continued, and the disease has also gained ground at Sion and Mandvie, these three districts accounting for 48 of the 107 deaths. Malarial fever still continues to claim about 100 victims weekly, Byculla returned 15 deaths and Mandvie and Parel eight each. The deaths due to diseases of the lungs totalled at 208, the quinquennial figures being 236. The figures for dysentery and diarrhœa are also less, but there is a considerable advance under the head of old age and debility. In 1900 there were 24 violent deaths, but in the week under notice there were only three, a very low percentage. In several districts in the mofussil cholera is rife, and it is worthy of notice there were ten deaths in Bombay last week. Plague is rapidly assuming epidemic form in Belgaum and Dharwar. In Belgaum City there was not a single case or death, but the disease prevails generally in the villages, the death roll increasing from 376 to 420. In Dharwar town plague is severe, but the tendency is for it to decline, whereas in the villages the pestilence is gaining ground. The Southern Mahratta country is also seriously attacked, and in Sangli, a small town, there were 141 deaths out of a total of 218.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

THE Education Bill, which has passed a second reading in the Commons without amendment, was introduced by Sir John Gorst in May last. It has for its object to establish in every county and county borough a Statutory Educational Committee of which a majority shall be members of the Council. By its provisions women are eligible for service on the Committee. School Board and School Board rates are to remain exactly as they are under the present law. The County Councils are to place at the disposal of these Committees the local taxation money now amounting to £867,000 a year and the Committees will have a free hand in disposing of the money for strictly educational purposes. It repeals the Technical Instruction Act of 1888 and embraces its provisions. On its first reading Mr. Bryce expressed the opinion that the Bill would not bring about unity of control and management as it did not affect elementary education as given in Board schools. Dr. Macnamara, Mr. Yoxall and one or two other members criticised the measure in a similar view but their opposition does not appear to have carried any weight. At all events the matter is of absolutely no concern to this country, except as a record of educational progress at Home.

THE CHINA HONOURS GAZETTE.

THE Honours distributed for China, as gazetted so far, rewarded only Military and Indian Marine Officers who have distinguished themselves. It would have been more satisfactory if all had been announced together, especially as in matters of this kind the Navy is almost inevitably overlooked and is not without grounds for considering itself slighted. What each particular officer is rewarded for, was set forth so recently in the despatches that it is not necessary to recapitulate those services now. Suffice it to say that they appeared to have been distributed with no unstinting hand, yet with a due sense of proportion to the services rendered by the recipients.

IT is understood that an important Educational Conference takes place in Simla next September, the more important provinces sending two representatives to it each to discuss questions of Improving Education in this country.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay, under the authority vested in him by the Indian Council's Acts, 1861 and 1892, has been pleased to nominate Mr. F. S. P. LELY, C.S.I., I. C. S., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

YESTERDAY afternoon the Corporation met to deal with the water question. The meeting was taken up with a lengthy speech by the Hon. Mr. Mehta, who moved a comprehensive motion, part of which provides for the appointment of a special officer to test the mains and reservoirs for leakage and also refers to the laying of new mains. The motion was formally seconded and the discussion adjourned.

WHEN the Clive repairs are completed her crew will be so reduced as to effect a saving of over Rs. 150 a month.

The Mint Master, Calcutta, has received instructions to transfer to the Bishop's Palace, Calcutta, certain communion plate deposited in the Mint in 1881.

A sum of Rs. 1,05,961 has been provided in the provincial estimates for the construction of the Walker Hospital for Europeans at Simla. The building is making good progress

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Sunday was 49, the quinquennial average being 56. There were three fresh cases of plague recorded and the same number of deaths from that cause.

FOR the month of June the total trade of Calcutta was valued at 611 lakhs, being a decrease of over one crore or nearly fifteen per cent. Imports were less by sixty-one lakhs and exports by forty-five lakhs.

IN consequence of the spreading of plague in Lower Egypt, the Austrian Government has ordered that henceforth arrivals from Egypt, without exception, will again be subjected to a rigorous medical visit.

The Punjab Government have sanctioned the inclusion within the Simla Municipal limits of Kasumpti, Sanjauli Tal, and other small pieces of Native States territory on the fringe of the Station. This is in accordance with the recommendations of the Simla Extension Committee, which met in 1898. The usual compensation in land elsewhere will be given to the Native States affected.

STATEMENTS are being prepared showing how much the Punjab Government have contributed to the Simla Municipality. The total must be several lakhs of rupees, as both the Imperial and Local Governments have found funds for public works. It would scarcely be fair, however, to ask the Government of India to refund everything, as the Punjab Government have enjoyed the benefits resulting from the improved sanitation, water supply, and improvements generally.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 23rd was 771, giving a death-rate of 48·90 per annum per thousand as against 94·34 the corresponding period of last year, and 48·97 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 100 died from fevers; 107, plague; 2, small-pox; 3, measles; 10, cholera; 103, phthisis; 41, diseases of the nervous system; 105, affections of the respiratory organs; 34, diarrhœa; 23, dysentery; 46, still-born; 104, old age and debility; 3, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 28; Brahmin, 30; Lingat, 1; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 358; Hindu low caste, 105; Mussalman, 175; Parsee, 27; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 30; Eurasian, 3; European, 2; Negro-African, 3; Buddhist, 1; other and unknown castes, 2. The total number of births was 274 as against 297 the corresponding period of last year, and 232 the average over the past five years.

THE Kaiser has sent a military deputation consisting of a captain, a lieutenant, and a private to St. Petersburg in order to introduce to the notice of the Czar the new German colonial uniform.

THE LIFE STORY OF HENRY GEORGE, REFORMER.

BY T. P. O'CONNOR, M.P.

THE riddle of the universe—with its pain, its wrongs, its inequalities, its cross-purposes, with its triumph so often of evil, its defeat so often of good—what would not one give to have it solved? To the majority of mankind religious faith in some form or other supplies the answer; to the West in the manly, somewhat disturbed, but finally triumphant peace of the Christian; to the East in the more effeminate and profound peace of the Buddhist. And sometimes there comes a social or political reformer, who, turning aside somewhat from these things, finds one great panacea by which the worst, the most puzzling, the most disheartening of all the riddles of the universe—namely, the inequality of social conditions—can be remedied and ended. Happy the man who has found such a faith happy the men who can loyally and fully accept it! The faith may be narrow, intolerant—even utterly false; happy nevertheless its devotees. For of all gifts the world can give, Faith—unquestionable Faith—is the greatest.

HENRY GEORGE.

Here is the story of a man who had found such a faith; who lived in it, worked for it—finally died for it. The doctrines of Henry George have never found acceptance among those who have been the life-long students, the great teachers, the inheritors of the scholastic traditions of political economy. It still remains the creed of ardent but untrained social reformers; of a small group of keen and intelligent professional men; and of the blind masses, groping in the darkness of their miseries for the Messiah, the coming of whom is the most ancient and most widespread—the most enduring of human hopes.

The majority of educated men and trained scientific thinkers are of the school that has no faith in abrupt, instantaneous, social panaceas; and though hopeful of the progress of humanity towards higher things, insists that the progress must be painful, slow—the child of gradual Evolution, not of the wild-eyed spirit of Revolution. Henry George, with his Single Tax, still remains, therefore, the prophet of but a few; to the rest he is but one in a long succession of brilliant and high-minded agitators who have been caught by the same ever-recurrent phantom of a social panacea—innocent Cagliostros, the legitimate successors of the mediæval alchemist that professed to square the circle to turn dross into gold, to have found the Philosopher's Stone.

A TYPICAL AMERICAN.

Few, then, of the readers of this biography of Henry George will be able to accept the standpoint of the writer—the son and name sake—as to the profound and enduring value of Mr. George's philosophy; but, on the other hand, there can be no sympathetic student of human nature who can fail to be interested by the true story of a brave, chequered, dramatic, human life.

Here we have the history of a true American—one of the truest that ever lived; and if one wants to get at the core of that strange and wondrous race—of its adventures, its medium, its possibilities, this life of Henry George will be a key and a clue. He who reads and understands this biography of one American will ever afterwards be able to understand and realise the American character in its main outlines. To us of this country and this generation Henry George is known as a brilliant journalist, an eloquent economist, a moving platform orator; and if he had belonged to any other country but the United States he could have attained to such a position only over the well-worn and high road—through the public schools, the college or the native city, the life-long practice of tongue and pen. But America, with its vast variety of climates, countries, occupations, the versatility of its people, the infancy of some of its enterprises, and also of some of its ideas, renders things quite possible within the narrow compass of a single life which could only be compressed in our hemisphere into the lives of half a dozen men.

HIS VAST EXPERIENCE.

Henry George was at different periods of his life a clerk in a shop, a sailor before the mast, a miner, a compositor, a gambler in stocks, a desperately driven debtor, an editor, a philosopher, a lecturer, a politician, a public official, and, finally, the prophet and standard-bearer of a new social and economic religion; and all these different parts he managed to play in a life which ended at the comparatively early age of fifty-eight! There is one thing which remains steady amid all this change; and alas! that is poverty!

Like so many of the men who have stirred the world to its depths, who have pointed to Promised Lands, who have discovered, or thought they had discovered, the Philosopher's Stone or Aladdin's Lamp that in a night turned poverty into wealth, Henry George was himself never wealthy—nay, was rarely, for even so much as one year in the fifty-eight, quite free from the bloodhound of debt; and more than once the dread spectre of actual hunger stalked across the floor of the humble lodgings or the tiny cottage in which he and his wife and children dwelt.

EARLY YEARS.

Henry George was born on September 2, 1839, "in a little two-storey attic brick house, yet standing in good preservation," in Philadelphia. He came of English, Welsh and Scotch stock. His people occupied a curiously combined position in trade and religion; the father, who was a stout churchman, was for many years the agent in a book publishing store belonging to a religious society. The lad had the plainfully brief boyhood of young America in those days; he was but fourteen when he left school for ever, and began the work of earning a livelihood in a china and glass importing house at the wage of four shillings a week.

There had been many sailors in the family and the boy was restless and longed for adventure with the result that when he was sixteen he became a foremast boy on board the Hindoo, bound for Melbourne and Calcutta. There is little to record of this period of his life except that it gave him afterwards many moments of pleasant reminiscence. The thirteen or fourteen months brought him in just ten pounds. His parents induced him to abandon for the moment the idea of returning to sea and he was induced to learn type-setting. This was the first step on the career which fortune had marked out for him. For the first time he learned to spell; and the compositors' room, besides, was a highly useful and effective school in general information and incidentally in polemics.

It was in the composing room, too, that George, for the first time took an interest in the puzzling problems of political economy. "An old printer observed to him one day that while in old countries wages are low, in new countries they are always high—the old printer's words seemed true enough, though neither the printer nor he could explain why. The thing stuck in his mind, and kept rising for answer."

TO THE GOLDEN WEST.

Type-setting did not bring George fortune; trade became depressed in Philadelphia; and then the wild stories of the riches and future of the West began to circulate in the East; and, in short, George returned to the sea, and worked his way as a sailor to San Francisco. He did not remain long there, for gold discoveries were reported on the Fraser River in Vancouver, and George, again utilising his knowledge as a sailor, worked his way to Victoria. He went through hard times, slept in a blanket on the counter of the little store in which he had found employment, or on a pile of flour, or on a straw mattress on the boards. "The only difference," he wrote, "between my sleeping and waking costume was that during the day I wore boots and cap, and at night dispensed with them."

George had not the qualities that make a successful seeker of fortune. He returned to San Francisco on borrowed money, and then for several years had the ups and downs of life in that then new city. He was attracted to the mine in the centre of California again, and started out on foot to reach them. "I was," as he himself put it, "what would now be called a tramp"; but he never got to the mines, and had to return to San Francisco after two months of such wanderings. He went back to the composing room, oscillated from papers with fragile life to those which he attempted to found himself, and in the midst of it all fell in love with a girl of Irish blood and of the Catholic faith.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

EXECUTION OF REBELS.

LONDON, JULY 24.

Colonel Lukin surprised Lategan's laager at Tweefontein on Sunday. Ten men, many horses and ammunition were captured.

Several rebels have been executed in Cape Colony.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

PASSED A SECOND READING.

The Education Bill has passed through Committee unamended.

THE TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

Doctor Lister and the Frenchman M. Bronardele besides other savants have declined to accept Doctor Koch's theory without further investigation.

AN AMERICAN ADMIRAL CHARGED WITH COWARDICE.

COURT OF INQUIRY ORDERED.

The American Admiralty has acceded to Admiral Schley's request for a court of enquiry into his conduct at the battle of Santiago, a recent history of the Navy having accused him of cowardice and mendacity.

THE CHINA "GAZETTE."

LONG LIST OF AWARDS.

The "Gazette" in connection with the China expedition has been published :—

To be Knights Commander of the Bath :—

Sir Claude Macdonald, Colonels Reid, Barrow, Dorward and Sir Pertab Singh.

To be Companions of the Bath :—

Major-Generals Sir Norman Stewart, Cummins and Lord Campbell.

Colonels Bertie, Bookey and Gartside Tipping.

Majors Bond and Ramsay.

To be Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George :—

Major General Gascoigne.

To receive the Distinguished Service Order :—

Commander Elderton of the Indian Marine.

Majors Johnson, Royal Artillery ; and Perira, Grenadier Guards.

Captains Phillips, Griffin and Rowcroft.

Lieutenants Gaussen and Bainbridge of the Indian Staff Corps.

Captains Pell, Queen's West Surreys ; Poole, East Yorkshires, and Walwyn, Welsh Fusiliers.

PROMOTIONS.

Colonel Gaselee has been promoted to Major-General.

The Maharajah Scindia has been appointed an Aide-de-Camp to the King.

The following officers have been promoted :—

Lieut.-Colonels O'Sullivan, Royal Engineers ; Woon and Pollock, Indian Staff Corps ; Majors Johnstone and Luke of the Marines ; Swan, Bower, Tulloch, Mackenzie-Kennedy and Vaughan of the Staff Corps St. John, Royal Artillery, Koe of Army Service Corps ; Wray of Marines, and Veterinary Captain Hazelton.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

A "Gazette Extraordinary" issued to-day notifies the following honours :—

TO BE C. S. I.

Colonel G. L. R. Richardson, Indian Staff Corps.

TO BE K. G. C. I. E.

Major-General Sir Alfred Gaselee.

TO BE K. C. I. E.

Maharaja of Bikanir.

TO BE C. I. E's.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Rainsford, R. A. M. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel O. C. Radford, I. S. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. K. Scott, Moncrieffe, R. E.

Major J. C. Watson, R. A. M. C.

Major F. E. Scott, I. S. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. A. Waddell, I. M. S.

Sardar Mir Ali Khan, Mal. R. Kotla Sappers.

Subadar Major Sardar Khan, Hongkong Regiment.

Subedar Major Yasin Khan, 24th Bengal Infantry.

Commander G. E. Holland, Royal Indian Marine Transport Officer, Natal.

TO BE HON. A. D. C. TO THE KING.

His Highness the Maharajah Sindhia of Gwaliar.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ENORMOUS DESTRUCTION OF CROPS IN AMERICA.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The heat and drought continue unabated in the Central and Western United States.

It is estimated that the loss to the crops in Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas is 312 million bushels, being half of last year's production.

INSURGENT SUCCESS IN MANCHURIA.

A telegram from Shanghai published in the "Standard," says it is rumoured that the Chinese and Russian troops have been defeated by the insurgents in South-East Manchuria and that the rebels are now destroying the telegraphs.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JULY 25.

The s. s. Rome with the Outward Mails of the 19th instant, left Suez at 8-30 a.m. to-day.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COMING BRITISH NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

163 WARSHIPS ENGAGED.

COLOMBO, JULY 25.

Telegrams to the Australian papers, dated London 11th July, state :—

The British Naval Manœuvres take place on the 28th instant, when no less than 163 warships will be engaged.

PRINCE CHUN LEAVES FOR GERMANY

Prince Chun has left for Germany in order to apologise for the murder of Count Von Ketteler.

FINAL TEST RACES ON THE CLYDE.

SHAMROCK II PROVES THE FASTER.

In the final test races on the Clyde Shamrock the second has proved unmistakably the faster.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

The business at the Viceroy's Council Meeting on the 2nd August will comprise the introduction of the Indian Court Fees' Amendment Bill, the Articles of War Amendment Bill, and the Indian Steamship Act Amendment Bill.

It may also possibly include the Indian Tramways' Act Amendment Bill the particulars of all of which have already appeared in your columns.

THE KHAR MOVEABLE COLUMN.

The reduction of the Khar moveable column by one Squadron of Native Cavalry and one battalion of Native Infantry is sanctioned to be carried out at the end of next October, on the completion of the Chitral Reliefs.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 25.

Majors Mayne and Campbell, both of the Central India Horse, each have three months' extension of leave at home and Captain Lester, 17th Bombay Infantry, two months' extension of leave.

Major-General Sir Norman Stewart, who has arrived at Calcutta, proceeds immediately to Bolarum to resume the Command of the Hyderabad Contingent. Brigadier-General MacCall, Commanding Bangalore, has gone on short leave, Lieut.-Colonel Lowth, Lincolnshire Regiment, officiating.

Major (Hon. Lieut.-Col.) W. Shipp, V.D., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, is gazetted Lieut-Colonel Commandant, with effect from the date on which Lieut.-Col. Trevithick resigns his Commission.

Lieutenant M. L. Ferar, I. S. C, of the 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Regiment, Bengal Infantry, is about to be posted to the Punjab Commission, and will join at Umballa.

The scheme under which batteries of field artillery are to be grouped in stations so as to form brigade divisions will be gradually carried out. Funds for all the changes involved cannot be provided at once.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, July 25—Sarkies, Major, Bombay, I. M. S., on furlough from Delhi.

Grant, Lieutenant-Col., Bombay, D. A. A. G., B. A. Schools, on duty from Deolali.

Russell, Lieut, Punjab, 2nd East Lancashire Regiment, on leave from Jullundur.

Field, Captain, M. S., 28th M. I., on leave from Secunderabad.

Churchill, Lieut, Punjab, 19 P. I., off furlough from England.

Solbe, Captain, Punjab, 3rd Sikhs, off leave.

DEPARTURES, JULY 25—Kanga, Lieut.-Col., I. M. S., on duty to Secunderabad.

Grant, Lieut.-Col. Bombay, D. A. A. G.; B. A. Schools on duty to Poona.

Solbe, Captain, Punjab, 34th Sikhs, off leave to Datta Khel.

Churchill, Lieut, Punjab, 19th P. I., off furlough to Parachinar.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE BILL.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

JALAPUR.

A meeting of cultivators of Shromo Taluka, Jalapur, was held here and resolutions were passed to petition the Government to drop the Land Revenue Amendment Bill and to send delegates to the Bombay meeting on the 27th instant.

AHMEDABAD.

A largely attended public meeting of Ahmedabad citizens was held to-day, Dr. Pitambardas Patel presiding, to protest against the Land Revenue Bill. Several resolutions were passed and delegates appointed to attend the Bombay meeting. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout.

SURAT.

At a public meeting held here, Mr. Nagarsheth presiding, resolutions were passed and delegates appointed to represent Surat at the public meeting at Bombay in the matter of the Land Revenue Bill.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.

Surats dull.

Good Bhawnuggar 3 12-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	92 13-26
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	107 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers.....	65 7-16
Bar Silver	27

The sum of about £75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

ALL INDIA MEMORIAL.

THE interest which has been evoked in connection with the proposed memorial to the late Queen Empress shows no signs of abating, subscriptions continue to be received from all quarters and including the sums promised from different sources, the fund is now nearly 36 and-a-half lakhs. Recent additions to the fund include Rs. 5,000 from the Thakoor Saheb of Gondal, Rs. 3,000 from the Raja of Dimla Rungpur, Rs. 2,500 from the Barisal Committee, Rs. 1,181 from Muscat per Captain K. Z. Cox, Rs. 503 from the Buffs, Rs. 500 each from Lieutenant.-Colonel M. J. Meade, Indore, Mr. James L. Walker, London, and the Thakoor of Multhan, C. I, Rs. 487 from the 12th Bengal Cavalry, Rs. 476 from the Jorhat Committee, Assam, Rs. 475 collected by the Political Agent, Sebroe, Rs. 459 from the South Wales Borderers, Rs. 394 from the 28th Punjab Infantry, Rs. 376 from the 1st Hants Regiment, Rs. 314 from the 1st Wiltshires, Rs. 279 from 29th Punjab Infantry, Rs. 250 each from General Sir Alfred Gaselee and Nur Ali Chowdhury, Rangoon, and Rs. 200 each from the Thakoors of Kachchi Thakheri and Naulana all in Central India. The employes of the equitable Coal Company have subscribed Rs. 165 and those of the Eastern Bengal Mill Jhalakati Rs. 96.

MR. MERK COMMISSIONER OF DERAJAT who has been in Simla in connection with the redistribution of the civil districts of the Punjab, returns to his post at the end of this week. The Mahsud blockade will apparently claim his special attention for some time to come.

THE "Novoye Vremya" announces the arrival at St. Petersburg of some Persian merchants, whose mission is to buy five steamers to trade with Russia on the Caspian Sea. From St. Petersburg they will proceed to London, and thence to Newcastle.

A REMARKABLE story comes from the Bukovina, where the peasantry of the village of Kurzumar, near Cernowitz, guided by an ancient superstition, dug up a dead body from the cemetery and flung it into the river at midnight to draw rain, as the district was suffering from long drought. When the body was found several of the ringleaders were arrested, but, as rain actually fell within a few days, there is great indignation at their arrest.

THE Great Northern westward-bound train from St. Paul was held up near Wagner (Montana) by three masked men. The express safe was blown up, and £8,000 and some valuable securities were abstracted by the thieves, who escaped on horses, without attempting to rob the passengers. Large forces are scouring the country in pursuit of the thieves.

"DURING the naval manœuvres at Ajaccio, the battleship Jauregnilberry, while going out of the harbour with the rest of her division, was struck by a dummy torpedo. Destroyers were immediately despatched in search of the aggressor but without success. After the division had steamed out of sight the submarine Gustav Zede, which had discharged the torpedo, came to the surface. She left Toulon last night, and reached the Corsican coast without her presence being suspected.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE FRENCH RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

THE MOTOR-CAR RACE.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FLEETS.

PARIS, JULY 5.

THE French Associations' Bill, having been adopted by the Senate, and passed a second time by the Chamber, has at length become law, and was promulgated on July 4th. Three months hence promises to be an interesting time in France, for it is then that the days of grace of the unauthorised orders expire. The Senate cut down the interval from six months, and the Chamber approves the reduction. Before October, therefore, the religious communities concerned must either make up their minds to take the prescribed steps to secure legal authorisation or run the risk of legal dissolution. It does not follow, however, that all the recalcitrant orders will be suppressed, for the lesson of restrictive legislation of this kind in France of the past has always been the difficulty of making it really effective. The monastic orders have hitherto found existence tolerable, and even profitable, under every system of repression short of complete extinction. Even complete extinction—as the Decrees of 1880 against the Jesuits showed—is apt to be administrative only, and to prove the prelude to an even more vigorous lease of life. The central principle of the Act, so far as it affects the religious orders, is that their corporate personality and their activity shall be subject to the approval of the State. The Government, in seeking to establish this principle, have been accused of infringing the Concordat, by which the relations of the State and the secular Catholic clergy are regulated. Under the Concordat, however, the State reserved to itself the most stringent rights over the secular clergy, so that to-day not a single bishop or parish priest can be installed without the consent of the Government. In future, the orders will be subject to the bishop, and to secure authorisation the bishops will have to approve their statues. The religious clergy of the orders, who did not exist when the Concordat was concluded, have since become nearly as numerous as, and much more powerful than the secular clergy. They are an unofficial branch of the Catholic Church in France, and they are less the auxiliaries than the competitors of their State-paid brethern. The secular clergy are untouched by the Associations' Bill, and so is the Concordat. Had the re-establishment of the suppressed orders been contemplated by the famous pact of 1801, it is certain that they would not have been granted greater freedom than the secular clergy, for it was from them that a State jealous of clerical aggression had most to fear. The first Republic took every possible precaution against disaffection on the part of the only body of Catholic clergy whose existence in the State was contemplated by either party to the contract. The Concordat connot, therefore, be appealed to by the orders in justification of their claim to be independent of State control. The Government might, with more show of reason, invoke it in proof of their right to place the two clergies of the Catholic Church on a common basis.

Now that the Bill has passed, its clerical opponents show signs of taking it more seriously than they were willing to appear to do while it was under discussion. The assertion that the Government's intention was merely to make a show of gratifying the anti-clerical passions of their more extreme supporters has given place to expressions of genuine alarm. Under the new Act authorisation will mean subjection to innumerable vexatious conditions imposed in the public interests rather than that of the orders. As the orders are constantly declaring that they exist for the public good and as they certainly receive much of their funds from the general public, some sort of control over their use of the money and property entrusted to them seems justifiable. The property holding provisions of the Act are quite as important, from the point of view of the Government, as the provisions for dissolution. Communities willing to live under them, without seeking to evade them, need not be interfered with, provided that the public utility of their objects is recognised. To seek recognition and legal authorisation, however, is a different thing from obtaining it, and there are many orders, like the Jesuits, Dominicans, and Assumptionists, who may be expected to ask for the necessary Act of Parliament in vain. It is probable that the final form of Clause 18 may dispose many of the orders to prefer dissolution to legal authorisation and its disadvantages. The debates have shown that the orders would not mind dissolution so much if only the distribution of the property held in trust by them could be confined to their own members. Originally the Bill proposed to restore the property of the members of a dissolved community, and, after satisfying their claims, to give donors, or their heirs and the heirs of testators, an opportunity of recovering any share in the estate to which they might prove themselves entitled. A portion of the residue was to be used in pensioning such members of the suppressed order as might need it. Nothing could well have been more equitable, yet the orders whose, members have voluntarily renounced all property as individuals, had the audacity to maintain that their members were alone entitled to share in the distribution of all the property held by them. The Lhopiteau amendment is a compromise. Its effect is to leave it to the civil courts to decide who may be the rightful owners to the residue of a dissolved community's estates after the amount contributed thereto by its members themselves has been refunded them. No doubt the members of the orders will do better under the amendment. If they are listened to by the courts, the taking of religious vows will enrich them, some thirty, some sixty, and some a hundred fold. The Clause, as amended, opens the door to interminable litigation. Members, donors, or their heirs, the heirs of testators, and the State, will all be pulling different ways. The manner in which the operation of this Clause will shortly be debated by the religious orders in the law courts may have one salutary result. It may bring home to the people of France what the ecclesiastical professions of renunciation of poverty really mean in practice.

The great motor race at Berlin has ended in a furore of German hoohs, interspersed with the strains of the French "Marseillaise," a combination which, left us hope, augurs well for the peace of Europe. It was M. Fournier who won, and, while congratulating him upon surviving so severe a mental and physical, strain, we may perhaps be permitted to point out that such speeds as were affected last week can hardly be hoped for in Great Britain, where roads, as a rule, are tortuous and full of nasty curves. Indeed, the permanent triumph of the motor-car will not consist in the reckless pace at which it is driven by men who regard it as a novel substitute for the racehorse. It will be by transforming every road into an impromptu tramway that the automobile will earn our gratitude. The transportation of farm produce, independently of unsympathetic railways, and even the carriage of manufactured freight are likely to follow the invention of thoroughly reliable road-cars. Already the experiment is being tried, it is said, with excellent results, as between Tonbridge and London. Mr. Balfour's famous motor-car theory for relieving London overcrowding has been rejected by most experts but, in the sparsely populated agricultural districts, the new method of locomotion, by virtue of its exceeding adaptability and small initial cost, should prove a boon, which the farmers and their landlords would be foolish to ignore.

A bull fight on the lines of the one held the other day at Algeciras was arranged to take place on July 3rd at Ermont, near Paris. But the Prefect of Seine-et-Oise gave notice on the previous day that it must not take place. The chief attraction of the proposed spectacle was to have been a woman Senora Mercedes. This lady's performance is as follows : Draped in white, she stands in the middle of the ring with folded arms. A Spanish bull usually loses all its courage in presence of a motionless human being and runs away from a statue. This may happen in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, but now and again the bull "goes for" the motionless figure and gores it to death as happened the other day at Algeciras. The Prefect of Seine et-Oise is generally congratulated by the Press for stopping the so-called "fight."

M. Gaston Stiegler, of the "Matins" continuing his round-the-World trip, arrived at Vladivostock on June 27, and on July 2nd landed at Simonoseki, in Japan. Having missed the steamer at Stretensk, he hired a raft and floated down the Chilka, feeder of the Amur. Thus he spent a week living in a primitive manner that was delightful. He was overtaken after some days by a steamer that took him down to Blagovestchensk, where 4,000 Chinese residents were drowned by the Cossacks last year. Another steamer conveyed him another 500 miles downstream to Khabarovsk where the last section of the railway to Vladivostock is working. The French journalist's impression of Siberia is that it is a beautiful country, at least in summer, but sad on account of its stillness. There are towns, to be sure, or at least large villages, with log cabins and unpaved, dusty streets, where mujiks in red shirts elbow Chinamen. He noticed ladies dressed as in Paris carrying books under their arms, and learnt they were exiled from Russia for political reasons. But to go from one of these towns to the neighbouring one you require more time than from Madrid to Paris or Madrid to Berlin. The country is being opened up. It is beautiful, and even wealthy, particularly after Khabarovsk, where the climate becomes milder, where orchids and lilies grow wild, and where vineyards appear. All the menial work is done here by Chinese.

The remarkable pronouncement of Mr. Arnold White relative to the inferior condition of the British Mediterranean Fleet has aroused considerable attention in Paris. The Press organs affect to regard it as the commencement of a campaign of panic. The "Temps," which calls Mr. White a Jingo writer, disputes the fundamental argument of that gentleman. We have it announced (it says) that England has only ten ironclads in those waters, against fourteen which France can put into line. But it is not stated that that circumstance in accidental, owing to the provisional conjunction of the French Northern and Mediterranean Squadrons, for the purpose of manœuvres. Our neighbours are very careful to be silent over the fact that in a few weeks the reverse situation will be produced in the Channel to the detriment of France, which, owing to the Northern Squadron being in the Mediterranean, will be without a single ironclad to defend her Atlantic littoral, whilst England is massing enormous naval forces in that direction for manœuvres.

The chief point of interest in the Yellow Book distributed by order of M. Delcasse is the excellent conduct of the French troops in China. It would be pleasing if Russia could as peremptorily contradict the accusations of cruelty at M. Pichon does. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has only to thank certain organs of the French Press for the unscrupulous exaggerations hurled at the Government for purely political purposes. M. Pichon has done his duty firmly and judiciously, and M. Delcasse has once more shown that he is capable of undoing some of the blunders of his predecessor, and of sustaining the honourable prestige of France.

The "Figaro" has an interest just now in emphasising the financial and industrial crisis in Germany. M. Charles Bonnefon, its Berlin correspondent, telegraphs, that the only form of industry which prospers is chemical foundries, steel, and weaving are all in danger. Even the colossal enterprises which continue their impetus because of the vastness of their premises and the amount of their capital are issuing dividends which are only half those of last year. As for the lesser establishments with insufficient capital, their dividends were nil last year, whilst in 1901 they are beginning to spend capital. In coming to the causes of the crisis, the French journalist considers that they may be put down to the rise in coal, the small demand for machinery, American Trusts, and, of course, events in the Transvaal and China.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JULY 5.

THE Pavilion Theatre of Varieties, London, has now a sensational turn included in its daily programme, of cyclists riding round and performing sundry items of trick riding on the smallest track in the world. The track is built on the stage and measures eighty laps to the mile ; it measures eighteen feet in diameter, and the banking which is on an angle of 60 degrees is five feet wide. On this track three cyclists whirl round and round, performing hair-raising tricks whilst riding in a horizontal position. It is only by the speed at which they move that they are able to keep from falling. To properly appreciate the daring feats, one must see for himself but when we state that the riders resemble flies whirling round in basin, a fairly good idea of the performance will be portrayed to our readers.

The team race between four members of the Polytechnic Cycling Club and four riders representing the Rest of England about which there has been so much discussion in the Press was decided last Saturday at the Manchester Athletic Club's Meeting at Fallowfield, when amidst tremendous excitement the Poly Club secured the laurels of the day, but only by a matter of a few inches. In the first heat A. S. Ingram and R. Janson of the Poly technic defeated T. Davies and J. A. Metcalf ; second heat ; T. Childs and S. Holloway, Rest of England, defeated A. L. Reed and A. J. Cherry ; third heat, A. S. Ingrm and R Janson, Poly technic defeated S. Holloway and T. Childs ; fourth head, T. Davies and J. A. Metcalf Rest of England, defeated A. L. Reed and A. J. Cherry, thus making the result a tie with twenty points to each team. In order that the question of superiority might be settled, a deciding match was arranged between A. S. Ingram and T. Davies resulting in a victory for the latter by a matter of inches —indeed so closely did the men ride together right up the straight to the winning post, that amongst many the result was looked upon as a dead heat. Some 5,000 spectators surrounded the enclosure.

It is with regret that we have to chronicle another serious accident to the plucky, though unlucky racing cyclist, J. Platt-Betts, which occurred at the Crystal Palace track on June 29th, when the speed man was making an attempt on the one mile paced flying start record. It appears that his motor bicycle missed fire, and the momentary stoppage caused Betts to touch, with the result that after turning two or three summersaults, he landed heavily on the track. At the time of the accident he was travelling well over forty miles an hour, and the unfortunate rider was picked up suffering from injuries to the head and body as well as a broken arm. It will be remembered that in June of 1898, Platt Betts met with a similar accident, in that case sustaining a fractured jaw from which he was laid up a considerable time.

As an instance of the value of "first aid" recently two cyclists were riding along a country road when they came across a cyclist who had been thrown from his machine, lying in the road and suffering great injuries about the head. One of the cyclists had gone through a course of lessons at the St. John's Ambulance Association, and was thus able to render appreciable assistance until the doctor arrived. By the timely presence of such a skilled operator, much suffering and danger are averted. Instead of the victim of an accident having to lie and wait until medical aid arrives on the spot, or being jostled and jarred in an impromptu conveyance, he is able to have such attention rendered to him right away, as results in the proverbial "stitch in time."

The cyclist who takes the trouble to go through the course of lessons necessary to be able to render first aid to the injured is a man who is to be appreciated. There is no doubt a certain amount of tedium to be gone through before one is qualified for this work, but the number of cases which are constantly arising requiring first aid make it particularly desirable that cyclists should have amongst them, a good number who can assist in this way. Even on a club run there will often be some accident or other ; a man tumbles and perhaps inflicts upon himself a severe cut, which if attended to at once would quickly heal, but which if left may lay him up for a considerable time, if not permanently. A bad cut in the knee may be instanced as a wound which if attended to and rested at once may soon heal, but which if neglected and exercised may mean years of suffering

Apparently the stagnation in racing matters has in a way extended to Paris, the home of successful sport for we are informed that owing to lack of interest the famous Bol d'Or twenty-four hours race will not be run this year. It was in the Bol d'Or race two years ago, that A. E. Walters the English crack—who has since retired—made all his wonderful records ; and in his race last year when holding a big lead he had the misfortune to fall and cut his knee so that he was unable to continue. Probably the increase of interest in motoring is largely accountable for the decrease of interest in cycle racing, although as far as we are advised ordinary short-distance racing still continues to find favour. This falling away in interest in the Bol d'Or is rather remarkable because last year it created quite a furore of excitement.

Wheelmen who find their tyres are becoming worse for wear cannot do better than purchase one of the Dunlop-Welsh plain compressed, or non-slipping bands. For renovating purposes these strips have proved very serviceable, and materially helped to increase the life of the tyre.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

MR. P. D. FRY, I.C.S., on return to duty acts as Judge and Sessions Judge, Nasik, pending further orders, vice Mr. J. J. Heaton, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. Gordon, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, passed on the 8th instant an examination in Sindhi.

Lieutenant A. F. Hislop, 5th Bombay Cavalry, officiates as Cantonment Magistrate at Jacobabad, in addition to his military duties, vice Captain C. H. Lewis, proceeding on leave. Lieutenant Hislop is further appointed a first class Magistrate in the Upper Sind Frontier District.

Mr. J. J. Heaton, I.C.S., District Judge, Nasik, has been granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-six days from the 22nd instant, to be followed by furlough for nine months and twenty-six days.

Mr. L. J. Mountford, I.C.S., Manager, Sind Encumbered Estates, has been allowed privilege leave for two months and one day in combination with furlough on medical certificate, for nine months and twenty-nine days.

Messrs. V. M. Ferrers and C.G. Henderson, I.C.S., passed an examination in Hindustani on the 8th instant.

Mr. E. Maconochie, I.C.S., Collector of Ahmedabad, has been allowed privilege leave for two months and fourteen days in combination with furlough on very urgent private affairs, for nine months and seventeen days.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S., acts as Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. P. Symonds.

Mr. R. B. Stewart, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for two months.

Mr. E. Lawrence, I.C.S., Collector of Belgaum, has been allowed privilege leave for seventeen days in combination with furlough on medical certificate for five months and thirteen days.

Mr. R. C. Brown, I.C.S., acts as Collector and District Registrar, Belgaum, vice Mr. E. Lawrence, proceeding on leave.

Mr. E. G. L. Laird MacGregor, I. C. S., acts as Collector and District Registrar, Kanara, vice Mr. Brown.

Captain T. Jackson, I.M.S., was appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Grant Medical College and President Surgeon, St. George's Hospital, as a temporary measure, with effect from the 25th April last.

Mr. R. J. C. Lord, I.C.S., has been appointed Second Assistant, General Department, vice Mr. A. S. A. Westropp.

Captain S. H. Burnett, I.M.S., was appointed substantial, pro tem, Civil Surgeon, Panch Mahals, from the 25th April.

The services of Capt. A. H. Bolton, 13th Bombay Infantry, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

THE FINANCES OF THE CORPORATION.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL LOAN.

THE Government of India having sanctioned the raising of a loan of 24 3-4 lakhs by the Bombay Municipality for certain sewerage and water works, on the distinct understanding that the Municipality will impose additional taxation to meet the contribution to the City Improvement Trust, if existing resources prove inadequate, the Municipal Commissioner has circulated copy of a letter addressed to the Government of India, in February last, showing the financial resources of the Corporation. In a communication asking the Corporation whether they will be prepared to impose additional taxation to meet the contribution of the City Improvement Trust, should the existing resources prove inadequate hereafter, the Commissioner observes that at present the probability of increased taxation for this purpose appears extremely remote.

The Commissioner in his letter to the Government of India, dated 13th February last, after reviewing the sources of Municipal income and the heads of expenditure, says :—

I have, I trust, shown in the preceding paragraphs of this letter to the satisfaction of Government that the income and expenditure of this Municipality should not be placed at a lower figure than Rs. 85,20,000 for income and a higher figure than Rs. 55,58,894 for expenditure. I have shown that while the figure representing the expenditure may be taken as the maximum to which this Municipality will be necessarily committed for some time, the income for the year 1900-1901 is expected to be Rs. 88,80,000 and for the year 1901-1902 the income at the maximum rates of taxation, with a margin on the side of safety, would amount to Rs. 87,78,000, showing an increase of Rs. 3,46,000 and Rs. 2,58 000, respectively, on the figures advanced by me in my letter No. 4177 of the 29th May 1900. I trust, therefore, that I may be permitted to urge that this large expansion of revenue, based as it is, not on speculative data but on ascertained facts, should be taken into consideration in gauging the financial capabilities of this Municipality and in determining the margin of its borrowing powers in 1901-1902, and the probabilities of its having to resort to special legislation in order to provide the contribution payable to the City Improvement Trust. As Government are aware this Municipality has been in a position to provide this contribution during 1900-01 without resort to taxation beyond the limits now prescribed by law, and in the Budget Estimate for 1901-1902 (an advance copy of which I forward for the information of Government) a payment of Rs. 4,81,000 has been provided for that body out of the existing resources of the Municipality. The contribution to the City Improvement Trust for the year 1902-1903 has further already been hypothecated from the balances at the disposal of this Municipality.

The income and expenditure of the Municipality for the year 1901-1902 it will be seen, are estimated as follows :—Rs. 87,78,000. Expenditure including debt and contribution to City Improvement Trust, Rs. 80,03,600 ; balance 1,74,400. Thus when the expansion of the revenue of this Municipality is taken into consideration, the margin against which its borrowing powers may still be exercised is nearly 13-4 lakhs, after allowing for the full payment of contribution to the City Improvement Trust.

Were the realization of these results not well within the region of certainty, it might be necessary for this Municipality to approach Government with a view to the enhancement of its powers of taxation, but seeing that the contribution to the City Improvement Trust has already been provided for the years 1901, 1902 and 1903 and that the income has expanded so considerably beyond the average of the past three years as to leave a margin of 13-4 lakhs after meeting all ascertained liabilities, I have the honour to urge that the financial position would not be correctly represented by assuming that the margin of borrowing powers at the present rates of taxation would be exhausted by taking into consideration the yearly payment to the City Improvement Trust, and that it would be premature to apply for increased powers of taxation to meet either the payment to the City Improvement Trust or the recurring interest and sinking fund charges on the loan of 24 3-4 lakhs, which I have asked for sanction to raise from the public. The further liability imposed on the Municipality by the raising of the present loan would be Rs. 1,25,500 against the balance of Rs. 1,74,400 which I have brought out above and when it is considered that the full liability will not accrue till the year 1904-1905 (vide particulars attached to the loan application), I trust Government will acknowledge the feasibility of acceding to the request of this Municipality.

It is right to mention that in reviewing the liabilities of this Municipality as set forth in this letter, a permanent loan of only 20 lakhs has been included for plague purposes. The expenditure on this account to the close of 1901-1902 on the latest data available will (excluding charges for sea and rail inspection payable by Government) aggregate Rs. 57,00,000. Of this 20 lakhs is to be met from a loan already sanctioned, 14 1-2 lakhs have been contributed by Government, leaving a balance of 22 1-2 lakhs to be yet provided for. It is impossible at this juncture to forecast the proportion of this outlay which this Municipality may be called upon to contribute, but on the basis of the income and liabilities of this Municipality as I have reviewed them above, it will be seen that including a liability of Rs. 4,81,000 for the City Improvement Trust and allowing for interest and sinking fund charges aggregating Rs. 1,25,500 on account of the loan of 24 3-4 lakhs under consideration, there is a margin of Rs. 48,900 against which this Municipality might still exercise its powers of borrowing, and that in the event of its being found necessary to approach Government to sanction special taxation for the contribution to the City Improvement Trust, the margin left to this Municipality for further borrowing will be increased to Rs. 5,29,900 (Rs. 48,900 plus Rs. 4,81,000), a sum more than enough to cover all expenditure by loans for years to come.

AN indent for ordnance stores for the Southern Circle, amounting to nearly £12,030 has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for early compliance.

FICTION IN MANY FORMS.

TALES THAT ARE TOLD, (a) by Mary and Jane Helen Findlater is an effective collection of pretty stories, in which the pathetic tone prevails, from first to last. "My Little Hester" describes the life of a tender nervous girl in an old Scotch mansion, haunted by dread ghosts. The elders of the family, grim, unsympathetic old folk, will not hear mention of the footsteps that resound through the corridors at night, the terror of which is slowly undermining the health of Hester. The abject submission which young girls extended to the commands and prejudices of their superiors in past ages is made manifest in this little tale. Hester fades away from very fear, though her aunts only see need for bracing, which does not meet the case. Though in the dawn of a happier time her life flickers for a little while, the undermining was too complete to allow of the rebuilding of her strength. "In Hopefield Square" gives us a picture of another gaunt and severe Scotch interior with a tyrant of an old woman for mistress, and a middle-aged companion as the patient but Romance comes into this unlovely abode in the most unexpected manner, and the joy of life blooms in this desert. The other stories are good, if sad, just incidents well described and strong with the character of the individuals who live through them.

THE CRISIS (b) by Winston Churchill. This story, though not exactly a sequel to "Richard Carvel" deals with his descendants who lived during the troubled time of the war between North and South, and suffered much in the struggle. It was a serious struggle and nearly tore the American Nation in two. Mr. Winston Churchill approaches it in a serious spirit and deals with it thoroughly. As a chapter of history, the work is excellent and vivid reading ; as a novel, it is somewhat heavy and slow in movement. We do not see enough of the characters who, though they fill the smaller parts in the history of the time, made most of the romance that attended the lives of the actors in the great tragedy. There is the heroine, Virginia Carvel, as charming a girl as her grandmother, who turned the head of Richard Carvel, and many another two generations before. Virginia is a devoted Southern, and has a cousin who fights on that side and is in love with her. Stephen Brice, a Boston young man, who comes to St. Louis to earn his living, is the hero. He brings with him "the Boston manner" which the novelist admits was a draw-back, "not Stephen's fault but Boston's. Young Mr. Brice possessed that wonderful power of expressing distance in other terms besides ells and furlongs—and yet he was simple enough with it all." He had to learn to temper himself to the tone of St. Louis, and did so, without losing his own individuality or deteriorating in the least, though he had to suffer much privation, physical and mental, and had to learn the bitter lesson of self-repression. He becomes an abolitionist among men who were all for slavery, all except one man. Judge Silas Whipple to whom he was serving his time as a lawyer. Silas Whipple was a strong character, upholding his view and fighting for it in the face of vehement opposition, offending and alienating his best friends. We meet with Abraham Lincoln before he became famous, and we are carried on and on through the war, seeing as we read the widening of the stream that swept slavery away as an institution, and at the same time, finding in Colonel Carvel's and other Southern homes slaves happy and contented, not dreaming of any greater or more embarassing freedom than that they enjoyed under kind owners. The silent romance that rules the lives of the hero and heroine, is betrayed at every crisis though the haughty Virginia fights with all her spirit against it, for is not Stephen Brice a hated Abolitionist and is not her cousin, besides being her devoted admirer, fighting on the right side? The story is of a long-drawn out and most important period and it receives adequate treatment at Mr. Winston Churchill's hands. He does justice to loyal fighters on each side, and to the traitors, too, to Eliphalet Hopper, who contrives to make his fortune at the expense of all that is best and noblest in his surroundings. The story book is undoubtedly a clever one, the writer has risen to the occasion, and filled his pages with real men and women enthusiastic over vital questions, and bearing their part in terrible sequence of events in the American Civil War with courage and constancy.

THE SALVATION SEEKERS (c) by Noel Ainslie, is a book that presents us with every variety of person searching in likely and unlikely places for happiness or salvation, singly or both together. There is the little strolling dancer Val Dillon, who grows as the flowers grow, and lives her chequered life regardless of consequences till an earnest woman comes and gathers her into the safe shelter of a stationary, and domestic life. Eve Goldburne is seeking salvation in doing good with her money, helping the poor, rescuing the miserable, trying hard in every way to lessen the sum of unhappiness in the world and yet with a crooked twist in her own ideals of right and wrong. There is Laurence Burke, the self-made man who aims in his ambition at a seat in Parliament, gets there and marries a beautiful wife whom he loves, but happiness flies from him. There is Nigel Leslie who goes apparently irretrievably off the rails, but whose nature is less hard towards his neighbour than the respectable successful politician, and who finally developes a moral backbone and though physically marred and worn finds salvation in the one companionship he always longed for. The book, while being an interesting novel about interesting people offers much the same sort of allegory that life does. Things are not always what they seem, and success does not mean happiness by any means. Val is the heroine of the story, a real child of nature, sincere and merry-hearted, and yet when she finds deceit has glided into what had been a happy life, she flings all away and goes out to face the wide cold world, intent only on not making a compromise with what she despises. The decision wrecks two lives but the bowing down to the yoke of a husband whom she can no longer esteem is to her impossible. On the whole "The Salvation Seekers" did not find all they looked for. Who does?

THE LOST REGIMENT, (d) by Ernest Glanville is not deficient in life and movement. Three young men who have been rejected for the Army, because of exceptional

Nile, not much the worse or the better of their warlike experiences, it takes all Mr. Glanville's skill to describe.

CINDERS (*c*) by Helen Mathers, leaves little to the imagination. The heroine Cinders is an outspoken young person who scorns anything but the direct method. She is an excellent foil to the languishing Celia who strives, to attain her ends by fascinating but inactive wiles. The consequence is that Cinders eventually has all the lovers and would-be husbands of the beautiful Celia at her feet. It is supposed to be done by sheer superiority of merit, but it is much more likely that Celia's sweetness palled and that Cinders' fearless and often quite too candid dealing with every subject under Heaven and in the heart of man delighted her admirers and made them her devoted slaves. There is a little too much love-making in the book. In spite of wars and rumours of wars, the soldiers seem to find leisure to languish and almost fade away in the fear lest their lady-loves may throw them over. It takes time to pale a man's cheek, and as a matter of fact sentiment seldom does it. So when we find the hero, looking gaunt and worn and hollow-eyed on the top of a breezy moor in the wildest part of England, and brooding on the heartless casting off of his devotion by his former sweet-heart, we think the writer is a trifle too sentimental, and does not trust at all to the imagination of even her most romantic readers. To those who like "love in idleness," such long-drawn out weary idleness too, "Cinders" will give much entertainment. All the ladies, widows, young girls and discontented married women talk the same smart jargon that argues complete knowledge of all social problems, and a happy carelessness about almost everything in the world. Excitement seems the only solace for their weary souls, and they follow as literally as they dare the dictates of their own wild will's. "Cinders" is a very up-to-date story indeed.

BELINDA FITZWARREN (*f*) by the Earl of Iddesleigh, slowly unravels a murder, the murder of a most objectionable man who possessed no redeeming qualification, except money, which in the minds of many condones all other vices. The supposed murderer is a most estimable man and a good fellow. He gave himself up as guilty, it is true, but to any else except a novel writer this fact, in conjunction with his hitherto blameless and pleasant life would have suggested doubt and a search elsewhere for the murderer. Detectives were indeed set to work, and Belinda Fitzwarren, who had her own reasons for desiring to see the last of Mr. William Sharp, works to obtain the release of the self-accused man, John Wolcote. It is a somewhat complicated tale, arising out of very simple circumstances, and the author must be excused, perhaps because of his own wide divergence from the criminal classes, for having made up a story that while interesting is most unlikely. The vehement young girl who is determined to be avenged on the man who ruined her father and who makes no secret of this determination, spending her best energies in getting on his track, and who keeps a pair of toy but very effective revolvers is an unusual character. She becomes a reasonable being as time and the tale goes on and vengeance does its work though not through her intervention.

" (*c*) Cinders, by Helen Mathers, Bell's Indian and Colonial Library.

(*f*) Belinda Fitzwarren, by the Earl of Iddesleigh, Methuen's Colonial Library.

LAND ASSESSMENT IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Apropos of the commotion that is being made in connection with the Revenue Code Amendment Bill, one can scarcely resist the temptation of agitating concerning the assessment now in vogue in our city. The system of enhancing the assessment levied on leasehold lands has been freely used. In several cases, the increase of taxation on leasehold lands, has been exhorbitantly disproportionate. Such heavily taxed lands, yielding no income, are unprofitable encumbrances to the owners. To get rid of them by sale is absolutely impracticable inasmuch as, none will buy them, as all like to invest their money advantageously. Hence heavily taxed leasehold land is practically unsaleable. To possess the land drains the owner's purse, to sell it he cannot, because the realisation would be the price of a song. There lies the rub.

To be brief this sort of unwarranted and unjust taxation affords one of the numerous instances of short-sighted policy acted upon by Government Officials invested with discretionary power. I could not possibly conceive how our impartial Government suffer such abuse of discretion, I have known a number of cases wherein the tax has been egregiously enhanced but in two particular instances the enormity of the enhancement bears no comparison with the value. I allude to the leasehold lands belonging to one Mr. Cavasji Rustomji Ashburner and Mr. Jamarthan Gopal, respectively. It is high time that Government should stop the arbitrary exercise of power that thus manifests itself,—Yours, etc.,

ARDESHIR C. BHANDUPVALA.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—Azam Bala Saheb Gadhkari, Aval Karkoon of Shapoor, has been appointed to act as Deputy Chitnis to the Collector of Thana. He will be succeeded by Mr. Ramkrishna Vinayek Karnik, of the office of the Huzur Treasury Account Officer, Thana.

It is under consideration to construct a large and extensive building, on the ground belonging to the Military Cantonment in Thana, for the use of the Post Office. A sum of Rs. 20,000 has, it is said, been sanctioned by the Government of India for the purpose.

The construction of the bungalow belonging to the Collector of Thana on the Parsik Hill, near Mumra Station, has not been completed. Mr. Orr is at present at Bandora and he will come here to live in his new bungalow, some time in September next. The construction of the bungalow will, it is said, cost about Rs. 14,000.

A Local Fund Karkoon and his Assistant who were committed on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 168, belonging to Government, are being tried in the Court of the Sessions Judge of Thana.

Fifty-seven cents, of rain fell here yesterday. The total fall of rain up to Tuesday, the 23rd, is fifty-five inches and seventy-eight cents, the total fall to the same date last year being twenty-four inches and five cents.

THE LONDON IRISH.

DOCTOR JOHNSON has descended upon the Scot, and his propensity to colonise London, in certain tremendous sentences too trite for quotation. But he spoke of an exceptional time when the needy and able adventurers of the north crowded down to town at the heels of their fellow country man, the unpopular First Minister Lord Bute. If the Doctor were alive to-day, and disposed, in serene forgetfulness of his country origin, to denounce non-Cockney interlopers, he would select, after a diatribe against British Jews, not London Scots but London Irish. The figures of each decennial census, and, still more the experiences of local officials, doctors and clergymen, would amply bear him out. The ultimate returns place the numbers of Irish-born Londoners and Scottish-born Londoners at 60,465 and 53,390 respectively. These statistics by no means exhaust the question, however, since identification of race ceases with the second generation. London contains no distinctively Scots quarter with the possible exception of Islington; taken in wide areas, such as the East-end, "over the water," its centre, and the West, London has many quarters that are Irish of the Irish. Why is that? Because the Scots immigration has been natural and gradual; that of the Irish at one time cataclysmic. The famine drove them by thousands to the Thames; they clutched at the riverside industries. Their prolific disposition encouraged by early marriage, they have spread through South London into Rotherhithe (near Jamaica-road); into Drury-lane; into Westminster, Lisongrove, and Paddington; into all the homes of casual labour and crazy tenements. The figures have to be much enlarged by practical knowledge before the prevalence of this people, a secretive people in spite of their expansive manner can be duly appreciated.—From "The London Irish," in "Black wood's Magazine" for July.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, and Birds of all kinds.

Condy's Fluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels, and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper Mange, Canker, and Eczema in Dogs.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

LAW CHARGES OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

THE RULE NISI DISCHARGED.

AT the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling delivered judgment in the matter of the rule *nisi* calling upon Mr. W. D. Sheppard, acting Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary, to show cause why they should not be restrained from issuing any cheque or other order directing the Bank of Bombay to pay to Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., the Municipal Solicitors, or any one on their behalf, the sum of Rs. 21,000, ordered to be paid by a resolution of the Municipal Corporation of the 24th June 1901, and also calling upon the Corporation to show cause why they should not be restrained from permitting the payment of the amount to their solicitors.

Mr. Justice Starling said: The Municipal Corporation of Bombay having had it brought to their notice that the Act by which they are constituted and governed, was defective in many ways, authorized the Municipal Commissioner to employ legal assistance in drawing such amendments to the Municipal Act as might be necessary. Accordingly the solicitor to the Corporation and Mr. Jardine drew up such amendments in the form of an amending Bill, and for the cost of that the Corporation sanctioned a payment of Rs. 21,000 to these solicitors. The petitioners not being satisfied that such intended payment was authorised by the terms of the Municipal Act, have applied to this court, under the provisions of section 45 of the Specific Relief Act, to prevent it being made. The first objection to their application, made on behalf of the respondents, is that the petitioners have misconceived their remedy, and that the provisions of the Specific Relief Act do not apply to such a case as this. In my opinion, the petitioners have proceeded in the right way, and Mr. Davar has failed to convince me that they had any other specific and adequate remedy in the matter. It is necessary, therefore, to consider whether the payment the Corporation were about to make is authorized by the terms of their Act, for being trustees of the fund created by that Act, they can only lawfully employ it for the purposes for which its employment is authorized, but it lies upon the petitioners to show affirmatively that the proposed payment is "ultra vires." A large number of cases were cited in the course of the arguments, but as they depended upon the terms of Acts differing more or less from the Municipal Act, they are only useful as furnishing a source from which general principles may be drawn for the guidance of the court and I do not propose to discuss them here, though I have carefully gone through them. Mr. Scott, in moving the rule relied upon sections 61, 62 and 63 and section 517 (k) as being the only sections which enumerated the acts which the Corporation were bound, or had power to do, or for which they could make payments under the Act, and argued that the preparation of an amending Act was not included among them. Mr. Davar, on behalf of the respondents, conceded that they could not rely upon sections 61 and 62, but relied upon section 63 (k) which empowers the Corporation to provide for any measure not hereinbefore specifically named, likely to promote public safety, health, convenience or instruction. The case of the Attorney General *v.* the West Hartlepool Improvement Commissioners, L. R. 15 Eq. 152 shews that such words in themselves will not authorize the expenditure of Corporate money in preparing a Bill and applying to the Legislature for an Act extending the provisions of the Act under which the Commissioners were incorporated. Further, to my mind, the expression "take measures" would indicate some direct action for the purpose of promoting the safety, health, convenience or instruction of the public, not the amendment of the present Act with a view of making it carry out more faithfully the views of the Corporation in those particulars and in this interpretation I am supported by the case of Empress *vs.* Harilal, 14 Bombay 190. Consequently I must hold that the payment complained of is not authorised by section 63. Counsel for the applicants further pointed out that section 517, which was the only one sanctioning the employment of solicitors, did not provide for their employment for the purpose of drafting a new Act. That is so at first sight, but the respondents contend that, in conjunction with other sections, that result is obtained. Consequently I express here no opinion on the point. The respondents then relied upon section 64 (2) which provides "except in this Act otherwise expressly provided, the municipal government of the city vests in the Corporation," and Mr. Davar argued that this gave the Corporation some indefinite powers over and above those given by the Act; and he relied upon those words in section 60 (1) (c) which empower the Corporation to require the Commissioner "to furnish a report by himself...upon any subject concerning or connected with the administration of this Act or the municipal government of the city." Seeing that this Act provides in almost exhaustive manner for the matters over, and the manner in, which the city is to be governed, I am unable, in my own mind, to formulate any specific matters which would be included in "the municipal government of the city" and yet not be included in the provisions of the Act. However, under the provisions of that clause of section 60 which I have just quoted, I consider it would be competent to the Corporation to call upon the Commissioner to furnish a report, upon the working of the Act, with instructions to point out any deficiencies in it, and the way in which they could best be remedied; and in his report it would be competent to him to point out that certain cases of unsatisfactory working of the Act could only be remedied by amendments of the Act itself. Further I do not see any necessity for the matters being started by a formal requisition from the Corporation to the Commissioner so long as it appears that there is some expression of opinion on the part of the Corporation that they desire a report on some matter and some documents in reply which may serve the purpose of a report. It is clear that some information as to the unsatisfactory working of the Act must have been before the Corporation and if the Commissioners had made what was in form a report as to the proper mode of doing away with the unsatisfactory working by making such and such arrangements, I think it would have complied with this section. If so, I do not see why that report should not be in the form of a suggested Bill. The question then arises whether the Corporation are justified in paying anything for the costs of that report. Section 118 provides that moneys belonging to the Municipal fund may be used for "otherwise carrying this Act into effect . . . inclusive of...(e) all expenses and costs incurred by the Commissioner in...the discharge of any duty...imposed upon him by this Act." Any expense which the Commissioner would be put to in making his report he could claim to be repaid, but that will not carry the case as far as Mr. Davar wants, because he does not venture to argue that the Commissioner could on his own account, go to a solicitor and get from him, at his own risk, help to draw up such a report, and as a matter of fact, the sums to the payment of which objection is now made, are not expenses incurred by the Commissioner, but by the Corporation. Consequently the respondents must fall back upon section 517 (k) which, so far as is necessary for this case, runs as follows—"The Commissioner may...obtain such legal advice and assistance . . . or he may be desired by the Corporation to obtain . . . for securing the discharge of any . . . duty . . . imposed upon any municipal authority." This is not a happily worded clause, and it is difficult to say what exactly the framer of it had in his mind when drawing it, but I do not see why the Corporation, which is a municipal authority, should not plead that the municipal government of the City was a duty imposed upon them by the Act, and that, in the discharge of that duty, they desired to be advised how certain defects in the Act could be provided for, and so the City be better governed, and in that view instructed the Commissioner to obtain legal advice as to the best mode of remedying defects, which resulted in the drafts amending Bill. The applicants have to make out their case strictly and to prove without any manner of doubt that the proposed action of the Corporation is a breach of trust. They may have shown that there may be doubt whether it is or is not a breach of trust, but that is not enough. The applicants have chosen to seek an extraordinary summary remedy and their application must be treated strictly. I do not consider they have made out their contentions; and the petition must be dismissed, and the rule discharged with costs.

Mr. Scott: I ask that your lordship will not discharge the rule with costs. This is a matter of great public interest and importance, and I ask you to make an order that the costs should come out of the Municipal funds, as we were prevented from discussing the matter at the Corporation.

Mr. Davar: I think when people come forward in the public interests they should be public spirited enough to be prepared to pay their own costs, and not to ask for public funds to be used on their behalf.

Mr. Justice Starling declined to change the order which he had made.

Mr. Scott then applied that the Municipal Commissioner should be restrained from paying over the money till his clients had time to appeal.

Mr. Davar said he believed that reasonable time would be given for the appeal to be made before payment was handed over.

A PARIS policeman convinced that he recognised in a tattered beggar a man whom he had seen fashionably dressed in a cafe, arrested him, and obtained from him the admission that he made a sovereign a day by mendicancy, and spent his evenings luxuriously. A cheque-book and £12 were found upon him.

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BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 23rd July were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 22nd, 14 feet 10 4-5 inches against 17 feet 4 4-5 inches on same date last year. Kharif sowing progressing. Rice seedlings affected owing to deficiency of water. Agricultural stock in fair condition and sufficient except in Karachi taluka. Price of wheat at Karachi 13, of jowari 13, of bajri 16, of rice 6, and of Bombay grass 33 seers per rupee.

Shikarpur.—River 11 feet 2 2-5 inches against 13 feet 2 2-5 inches on same date last year. Water still deficient in canals. Rain badly needed throughout the district. Kharif operations and rice transplantation continue. Locusts appeared in four talukas, but did no damage. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient for cultivation. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Hyderabad.—No rain during week. Kharif sowing continues. Locusts appeared in 1 taluka, but did no damage. Agricultural stock generally sufficient. Cattle in good condition in 10 talukas and in fair condition in 2 talukas. Water supply deficient. Price of rice varying from 8 to 20, of bajri from 16 to 23, of jowari from 14 to 24, and of wheat from 10 to 16 seers per rupee. Price of dry karbi varying from 1 1-2 to 12 annas per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—No rain during week. Kharif sowing continues. Crops injured by crickets in Jacobabad taluka and by locusts in Tnul and Kandkot talukas; hence there are sown again. Water supply improving. Fodder supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Price of jowari 25 seers 11 chataks, of bajri 23 seers, of wheat 15 seers, and of rice 9 seers 4 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain badly needed in Desert. High winds blowing. Kharif seedlings likely to wither. Deficiency of water in Khipra and Sanghar talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient. Prices of staple food-grains slightly rising in Desert.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 20th July 1901).—Rain during week, maximum 62 cents at Dhandhuka, minimum 10 cents at Viramgam; for season maximum 11 inches 76 cents at Parantij, minimum 2 inches 3 cents at Sanand. More rain badly wanted throughout the district except in Parantij and Dhandhuka talukas. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Young shoots in fairly good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of rice at Karwar 23 1-2 and of ragi 26 1-2 lbs. per rupee. Price of dry grass 8 annas a maund.

Rajkot.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum 14 inches 39 cents at Kotda, minimum 1 inch 85 cents at Alibag. Transplantation almost completed. Young plants in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Ratnagiri.—Good rain during week, maximum 11 inches 26 cents at Mandangad, minimum 1 inch 16 cents at Guhagar. Transplantation almost completed. Seedlings in good condition. Fodder supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Prices of food-grains steady. Price of rice at Ratnagiri 30 seers 74 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 9 seers 6 tolas at Mandangad to 11 seers 72 tolas at Khed. Price of nagli at Ratnagiri 10 seers 46 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 12 seers at Sangameshvar to 15 seers 48 tolas at Madangad.

Khandesh.—Rain during week throughout the district, 1 inch 38 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 2 inches 81 cents at Pechora, minimum 25 cents at Nandurbar; for season 9 inches 27 cents at Dhulia, average in the district 9 inches 42 cents. Kharif sowing in progress throughout the district. Fodder supply and cattle in good condition. Agricultural stock not sufficient for the preparation of lands for cultivation; deficiency being supplied from takavi grants.

Nasik.—Thirty-nine cents of rain during week and 5 inches 92 cents for season at Nasik. More rain very badly wanted throughout the district, except in Igatpuri and Peint talukas, where there is continuous rain. Sowing of bajri and other kharif crops retarded almost everywhere for want of sufficient rain. Sowing of til in progress in Malegaon taluka. Transplantation of rice and nagli in progress in Igatpuri and Peint talukas. Young bajri crops withering for want of rain in Sinnar taluka. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition; deficiency of agricultural stock supplied from takavi and charitable grants. Scarcity of water being lessened by recent rain. Price of nagli slightly risen at Nasik but fallen at Peint. Prices stationary elsewhere. Price of rice at Nasik 7 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 8 seers 32 tolas, of bajri 11 seers 72 tolas, and of nagli 14 seers 7 tolas per rupee.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week, 8 cents at Ahmednagar, in the district maximum 45 cents at Nevasa, minimum 4 cents at Karjat; for season 8 inches 35 cents at Ahmednagar, in the district maximum 8 inches 63 cents at Rahuri, minimum 2 inches 75 cents at Parner. More rain urgently wanted throughout the district for seedlings and for sowing of kharif crops which continues in places where there is sufficient moisture. Fodder supply and cattle in fair condition. Prices of food-grains and karbi at Ahmednagar stationary.

Poona.—Rain during week in all talukas except Bhimthadi, 69 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 2 inches 20 cents at Junnar, minimum 2 cents at Sirur; for season 14 inches 74 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 23 inches 22 cents at Mulshi, minimum 5 inches 30 cents at Sirur. Sowing of kharif crops still continues in parts of the Eastern Division. Crops already sown, especially those in Indapur taluka, are in want of rain. Transplantation of rice and nagli commenced in Maval parts of the district. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Price of bajri at Poona 25 lbs. 12 tolas, of jowari 2 lbs. 12 tolas, of karbi 80 lbs., and of grass 125 lbs; per rupee.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 20th July 1901).—Rain during week in all talukas except Sangola and Malsiras, 13 cents at Sholapur, maximum 94 cents at Pandharpur, minimum 6 cents at Karmala; for season maximum 12 inches 5 cents at Sholapur, minimum 2 inches 9 cents at Sangola. Rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Fodder supply generally sufficient, except in Pandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras talukas where its scarcity is greatly felt. Cattle in pretty fair condition, but generally insufficient for agricultural operations; the deficiency being supplied from takavi and charitable grants; bullocks are also being hired by cultivators. Price of jowari slightly risen in Madha and Karmala talukas and stationary elsewhere. Prices of other food-grains and fodder stationary.

Satara.—Rain during week (ending 20th July) throughout the district, 1 inch 74 cents at Satara in the district maximum 3 inches 72 cents at Patan, minimum 15 cents at Khatav. More rain still wanted in Tasgaon, Khatan Khanapur, and Man talukas. Young crops in good condition. Sowing of kharif crops almost completed. Supply of grain and fodder sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Prices of food-grains fallen in 5 talukas, risen in 2 talukas and stationary elsewhere. Price of jowari at Satara 21 lbs. 20 tolas, of bajri 22 lbs. 8 tolas of grass 125 lbs. and of karbi 100 lbs per rupee.

Bijapur.—Rain during week in all talukas, 9 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 97 cents at Sindgi, minimum 8 cents at Muddebihal. Kharif sowing in progress, except in part of Bagevadi, Indi and Bagalkot talukas where it is retarded for want of rain. Standing kharif crops in good condition except in parts of Bagevadi, Muddebihal and Bijapur talukas where they are withering for want of moisture, and in parts of Badami taluka where they are damaged by insects. Fodder supply in fair condition. Agricultural stock in good condition. Takavi grants given to needy rayats for the purchase of seed and cattle. Average price of jowari 11 seers 11 chataks, of bajri 12 seers 8 chataks, of rice 2nd sort 8 seers 15 chataks, of tur-dal 6 seers 15 chataks and of karbi 148 lbs. per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week 8 inches 79 cents at Chandgad, 5 inches 16 cents at Khanapur, 2 inches 52 cents at Belgaum, and below 1 inch elsewhere. More rain badly wanted everywhere except in Belgaum and Khanapur talukas and Chandgad petha. Standing rice crops in good condition. Kharif crops in Chikodi, Athni, Gokak and Parasgad talukas and Hukeri and Murgod pethas not satisfactory. Sowing of kharif crops retarded in parts of Athni and Parasgad talukas and Murgod petha for want of rain. Water supply deficient in Athni taluka. Cattle in good condition. Prices of food-grains and fodder stationary.

Dharwar.—Rain during week at 12 stations ranging from 98 cents at Ron to 15 cents at Mundargi, on at Navalgund. Sowing of early jowari continues, except in Navalgund and Gadag talukas, where it is retarded for want of sufficient rain. Standing rice and other early crops in fair condition except in Navalgund taluka and Mundargi petha where the early crops are withering for want of sufficient moisture. Heavy showers urgently needed for standing crops. Water supply sufficient. Fodder supply deficient in Navalgund taluka. Agricultural stock generally sufficient for cultivation, except in a few places where deficiency is supplied from takavi grants. Price of jowari at Dharwar 22 lbs. 15 tolas per rupee. Price of karbi stationary.

Kanara.—Rain during week throughout the district, 6 inches 42 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 10 inches 50 cents at Akola, minimum 1 inch 33 cents at Mungod. Sowing almost completed. Transplantation continues. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of rice at Karwar 23 1-2 and of ragi 26 1-2 lbs. per rupee. Price of dry grass 8 annas a maund.

Rajkot.—Twenty-one cents of rain during week and 4 inches 38 cents for season. Weather hot. Sowing commenced in some places. Fodder supply sufficient. Average price of wheat 12 seers 64 tolas, of bajri 13 seers 20 tolas, of jowari 16 seers, and of grain 13 seers 5 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Rain during week maximum 1 inch 75 cents at Pallad, minimum 13 cents at Wadhwan. Weather warm. Price of bajri 14 and of jowari 14 1-2 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Rain during week 73 cents and for season 9 inches 17 cents. Sowing operations still continue in some places. Transplantation of rice retarded owing to insufficient rain. Crops being damaged by rats and insects in parts of Baroda and Navsari Divisions. Young plants injured by locusts and insects. Agricultural stock in fair condition; deficiency of bullocks being supplied from takavi grants. Price of bajri 14 lb., of jowari 12, of wheat 23, of rice superior 13, and of rice inferior 23 lbs. per rupee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 25.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr T D Fry I C S, on return to duty to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Nasik, pending further orders vice Mr J J Heaton, I C S proceeding on leave.

Mr H Gordon Probationary Asst Supt of Police passed an examination in Sindhi.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut A F Hislop, 5th Bo Cavy to officiate as Cant Magistrate at Jacobabad in addition to his Military duties vice Capt C H Lewis proceeding on leave.

Mr J J Heaton I C S Dist Judge, Nasik is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-six days to be followed by furlough for nine months and twenty-six days.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointments of second class Subordinate Judges vice Rao Saheb Tribhowandas Lakhmidas Dalal:—Kiam Saheb Jehangir Edalji Modi Subordinate Judge Bulsar, to be Subordinate Judge Broach; Rao Saheb Mohanral Dolatral Subordinate Judge Borsad to be Subordinate Judge Bulsar; and Rao Saheb Jivanlal Mohanlal Shukla Subordinate Judge Murbad to be Subordinate Judge Borsad.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr L J Mountford I C S Manager Sind Encumbered Estates is allowed privilege leave for two months and one day in combination with furlough on medical certificate for nine months and twenty-nine days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Saheb Sadhuram Morasing to be sub pro tem sixth grade Deputy Collr and vice Mr H L Cross; Rao Bahadur Tribhdas Metharam to act as sixth grade Depy Collr vice Rao Bahadur Chottram Ramchand pending further orders; and to create a special temporary appointment of Depy Collr sixth grade in Sind for a period not exceeding six months and to appoint R.o Bahadur Rochiram Asamal to hold it.

Messrs V M Ferrers I C S and C G Henderson I C S passed an examination in Hindustani.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Chottram Ramchand to act as Manager Sind Encumbered Estates during the absence on leave of Mr L J Mountford I C S or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer Mr Gopal Manjunath Bakal, Extra Asst Conser of Forests fourth grade and Sub-divisional Forest Officer N D Kanara to the Central Circle and to place him under the orders of the Conservator of Forests Central Circle.

Mr E Maconochie I C S Collr of Ahmedabd is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and fourteen days in combination with furlough on very urgent private affairs for nine months and seventeen days.

H E the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr H S Lawrence I C S to act as Director of Land Records and Agriculture Inspr-Genl of Registration and Commr of Births, Deaths and Marriages during the absence on leave of Mr W P Symonds I C S or pending further orders.

Mr R H Stewart I C S has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for two months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Bahadur Narayan Soman to be Huzur Deputy Collr and Chamar; Rao Bahadur Kashinath Narayan Bhandarkar to be Dist Deputy Collr Belgaum; and Rao Bahadur Venkatrao Subrao Koppikar to act as District Deputy Collr Belgaum vice Rao Bahadur K N Bhangaonkar pending further orders.

Mr E Lawrence I C S Collr of Belgaum is allowed privilege leave of absence for seventeen days in combination with furlough on medical certificate for five months and thirteen days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr R C Brown I C S to act as Collr and Dist Registrar Belgaum vice Mr E Lawrence B A (Oxon) I C S proceeding on leave pending further orders; and Mr E G L Laird-MacGregor I C S, to act as Collr and Dist Registrar Kanara vice Mr Brown pending further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act 1872 license to solemnize marriages is hereby granted to the Rev H W Hamm of the Wesleyan Church.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt T Jackson M B, B S, I M S to be Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy Grant Medical College as a temporary measure.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R J C Lord I C S to be Second Asst vice Mr A S A Westropp I C S.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments as a temporary measure: Capt T Jackson M B, B S, I M S to be Resident Surgn St George's Hospital Bombay; and Capt S H Burnett M B, C M, I M S to be sub pro tem Civil Surgn Panch Mahals.

Asst Surgn Bhikaji Kdaji Ghaswala L M and S is promoted from the second to the first class of Asst Surgns.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

G I P Ry Vols—Major Hony Lieut Col William Shipp V D to be Lieut Col Commandant with effect from the date on which Lieut Col Herridge resigns his Commission.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE.)

The services of Capt A H Bolton 13th Bo Inf y are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment and transfers are ordered in the Engineer Establishment:—Mr Cadambi Shrinivasachar B A L C E Asst Engr 1st grade Fuleli Canals List is appointed to act as Ex Engr Eastern Nara; on relief by Mr Cadambi Shrinivasachar M F W Dawlston Ex Engr is transferred to the Khandesh Dist; on relief by Mr T W De Winton Mr Karpur Shrinivasrao B Sc L C E Ex Engr is transferred to the Ghar Canals Dist; on relief by Mr Karpur Shrinivasrao Mr W Wright Ex Engr is transferred to the Fuleli Canals Dist and should relieve Mr A S M Ritchie Ex Engr who has been permitted to retire from the Service.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters and letters addressed "Post Office," Bombay:—

Alexander M S	Hackett E M Miss	Rillo S Miss
Alfrek Mrs	Hollander I Mrs	Rogers A L
Amar A I	Johnston M K Mrs	Romeo Anna Mrs
Anderson J H	Kauffman Liza Miss	Rynd B Mrs
Aronson Lazar	Kotzer Amoli Miss	Saizmann Herman
Bestlie Mrs	Leddie E Mrs	Seael O Mrs
Bump S Miss	Massadoe D	Sealey J R
Crolton Miss	Mercurio A	Stevens Miss
Dhondi Manaji	Minzer L	Trevelli J R
Powar W	Nabhoiz Poni	Warner K Mrs
Ekstein Friedrick	Nixon S Mrs	Warren W W
Frotman R Miss	Notton R Mrs	Wilson R McDonald
Galluzi C Mrs	Olsen Annie Mrs	Willoughby H Mrs
Giovanni R	Quasiatinsky A K	White Robert
Glaiser C Miss	Perco G F	Waldridge H C
Grant J	Qudros M de Mrs	

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LIFE STORY OF HENRY GEORGE, REFORMER.

(Concluded from page 4.)

WHEN relatives objected on account of these differences, and perhaps even more because of the lowly state of the young lover's fortunes—at the time he used to often sleep in a folding-bed in the composing room, and his clothes were often in rags, and the toes through his boots—the two made a runaway marriage "There was no honeymoon," writes the biographer with grim humour, "for this bridal pair. The young groom arose at five o'clock next morning to go out and look for work." Which is very characteristic of the hopefulness of Americans in general and of Henry George in particular.

THE NEW MESSIAH.

Men began to dream dreams; and some thing like the thrilling fervour, the intoxicating exaltation of a new faith, a new hope, passed through the world. And so began the third and last stage of George's career. It was glorious—sometims it was opulent—though the bloodhound of debt was not yet entirely sated it went vast crowds, enthusiastic applause—almost worship; and it meant likewise death. For it involved trips between America and Europe, long and fatiguing lecture tours, lengthy speeches, ill-vent lated and exhausting halls, and all these on a frame never strong and outworn by the anxieties, the overwork, and the vicissitudes of those dreadful early yers.

George was already a broken man when in 1897—for the second time—he was offered the candidature for the mayoralty of New York by the land reformers and the rebels of all classes against the "Boss" the machine, and the other horrors of public life in the capital of America. Doctor after doctor told George that the contest would kill him. George himself knew that they were right; but Fate, the pressure of his followers, the golden hope of a splendid climez to his career and of the beginning of a new revolt and a new America—all these things clamoured down the warnings of doctor and the whisper in his inner ear; and George accepted the nomination.

DEATH.

And, having accepted it, he went into the struggle with all the killing energy such contest in the New World require. He spoke all day long—in the open air, in mighty halls before multitudes mad with enthusiasm, fanaticism, the hope of a great new dawn. And in the midst of it all and three days before the election day he died in the middle of the night of apoplexy; and the people who loved him and cheered him and killed him gave him a splendid funeral.

Which has often occurred before, will often occur again, in the story of the popular politician.

REFUGEE CAMPS.

STATEMENT BY MAJOR SYKES.

MAJOR HAROLD SYKES, of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, has returned to England on a short furlough after being on active service in South Africa, and has given his experiences to a Stockport correspondent. After serving as assistant commissioner of the Potchefstroom district, he was appointed District Commissioner of that area, which embraced the administration of the whole arrangements. "There was no honeymoon," he says, "the first of the refugee concentrated camps, and when I left I had a camp of about 6,000 women and children under my care."

Major Sykes said that all the charges of cruelty and inhumanity were vile and calumnious falsehoods. "Why," he added, "both women and children are better off, the great bulk of them, than ever they were in their lives. The only thing approaching cruelty to them is that we insist upon cleanliness and proper attention to sanitary regulations, which the average Boer, being a stranger to, utterly dislikes. I have seen all the workings of these camps. I am, as I told you, the originator of the system and scheme, and I can and do give an unqualified denial to all the villainous allegations that have recently been made in public meeting and in the House of Commons. There may be restrictions in camp life which are distasteful to the Boer, but what was to be done? When you left them in charge of their farms, each homestead was a commissariat department and an asseenal. You would come upon them and find, say, four, five or six bags of wheat or corn, as the case might be. You would take the corn and the rifles, leaving enough only for present necessities; but say you returned in four or five days, you would find nearly double the quantity of both food and ammunition you had taken away, and often have reports of the sniping of your own men as a result of your leniency. I therefore recommended this scheme of camps, which appears to give so much discomfort to the Boer school. At first Lord Roberts did not fall in with the suggestion, but later when the sniping and the opposition and treachery of the women on the farms became so intolerable and such a menace to the safety of the lives of our men the Commander-in-Chief fell in with the arrangement and agreed to their formation. I am, therefore, specially interested in giving an unqualified denial to the calumnies and the lies which from the basest motives several politicians have recently given utter

PURELY PERSONAL.

In connection with the remarks you made concerning the precisences of the King in matters of decorations worn by men, it is interesting to recall (writes a Naval officer) that his brother, the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg, was equally sensitive to any mistake. While visiting Plymouth he walked up to a Naval officer, who was wearing a medal conferred by the King of Italy after the Utopia disaster, and complained to him that it was a royal decoration and had no business to be worn on the side for life-saving medals. He immediately rearranged the medals in their proper order himself. Some time after, the King—then Prince of Wales—met the same officer at a dinner-party, and leaning across to him, said: "On this occasion, Captain——, I see you have your medals on correctly." His brother had told him, and he had evidently made up his mind to see that the sailor had profited by the lesson.

One very curious coronation privilege which, in due time, will be vindicated before the Court of Claims, is that of the Lord of the Manor of Wymondly, near Hitchin, in Hertfordshire. He holds what is called the tenure of "Grand Serjeant," entitling him, as cup bearer, to serve the King of England upon the coronation day with his first draught of wine at the banquet. Upon this tenure the manor was granted by William the Conqueror to one Fitz Teck, a Norman baron. The cup had to be of silver gilt, and the King returned it as the fee of the office of cup-bearer. The manor descended through many noble families until it was bought up by the Wilsheres in 1800. From them it has descended to the present possessor, Mr. W. Wilshere, of the Frythe, Welwyn. His ancestor of the same name claimed to perform this "suit and service" at the coronation of George IV. It was allowed by the Court of Claims, and he performed the duties of the office in Westminster Hall for the "First Gentleman in Europe," as Thackeray, with scathing irony, loved to call him. Since then no chance to exercise the right has arisen, for the last two Sovereigns dispensed with many of the ancient adjuncts of the ceremony, and the possessors of the rights were confirmed in their tenures, as if their services had been actually performed.

From the pen of that very competent journalist, Mr. R. S. Kennedy—or, as he prefers to style himself, Mr. Sherard—there is a well-informed article on King Oscar of Norway and Sweden, in the new number of "Pearson's Magazine." Mr. Sherard knows his Norway, Sweden, and Denmark well, for all his historic quarrel with the touchy Ibsen in the matter of an interview; he is most workmanlike, too, in the use of his pen. Thus readers, in the old showman phrase, may depend upon as much instruction as amusement in the following extracts, which I have taken from his description of the "Poet King."

"The Royal Palace," he writes "is one of the most hospitable houses in Sweden. When I was returning two years ago from Stockholm, I met an English friend who had been there also. I asked him at what hotel he had been staying. "I stayed at the Palace," he said. It appeared that he had made the acquaintance in Paris of one of the Swedish princes, who was studying art in the same studio as himself. When the Prince heard that his friend was staying at one of the hotels in Stockholm, he at once invited him to the Palace, and sent one of the Royal carriages to fetch him and his traps. 'I never have had such a time,' said my friend and I could well believe it.

"King Oscar has everything that goes to make a king popular. He is a man of supremely aristocratic appearance. The royal houses who profess to speak of him as a royal parvenu, refering to his descent from the notary of Pau, may well envy his personal prestige. He is a very handsome man, tall, broad, and straight, with wonderful blue eyes. He would be noticed in any crowd, and there are not many kings of whom that can be said.

"But it is his geniality that most endears him to the people, his accessibility, his willingness to oblige. This I experienced myself during that first visit, in the following manner: I was anxious to write a biographical article on the Queen of Sweden, but had been unable to get any information about Her Majesty, other than useless and, for the most part, malevolent gossip. So one day, in despair, I sat down and wrote a letter to the King himself, telling him what I wanted to do, and the difficulties that I was experiencing. I received, almost by return of post, a letter from the 'King's Bureau' in the Palace in answer to my letter, dictated by the King to one of his chamberlains. It contained all the information that I could possibly desire.

"The King's speeches are for the most part impromptu. A year or two ago he was passing through Gothenburg on his way to inaugurate a new railway. At the station he was accosted by a Jewish journalist who had been sent to the Inauguration as a reporter to some big Danish paper. The journalist wanted a copy of the speech to telegraph to his paper, because he had no time to wait for its delivery, if the speech was to appear in his paper the next morning. So he asked the King to give him a copy of the speech which he intended to deliver. That is impossible, said the King. I have not written it out yet. The journalist was not, however, to be baffled. He explained that it was of vital importance that a copy of the speech should appear in his paper; that he, personally, would be in despair if he did not get it, and so worked on the King's feelings that he cried out: 'Oh, well, come into my carriage, and I will tell you what I am going to say.' The newspaper man needed no second bidding. The King, without the use of any notes, dictated to him the whole of the long speech which it was his intention to deliver."

The Grand Duke of Luxemburg, who has lately been celebrating his golden wedding, is a rather quaint-looking old gentleman of eighty-five. Luxemburg is the second state he has reigned over in his long life. The first was the Duchy of Nassau, but in 1866 the Prussians seized on it, much against the wishes of the inhabitants, and after presenting the Duke with two million pounds as compensation packed him off to Vienna out of their way. The Nassau family are very rich, indeed one of the richest in Germany.

He succeeded to the Duchy of Luxemburg after the death of the King of Holland in 1890, and seems very popular in his dominions. He goes about like anyone else, without ceremony or display, and looks far more like a fat, short-sighted, round-shouldered little general than a sovereign. He has few cares and responsibilities compared with those of other monarchs, for his country is—inevitably—peaceable and well-behaved. As it is one of the neutral states, he has no worries connected with an army, and order is kept by a handful of men.

A pleasant custom has lately been initiated by the Baroness Hayashi, the charming wife of the Japanese Minister in London. She invites her friends among the very limited circle of Japanese ladies living in London—fourteen, all told—to the Japanese Legation in Grosvenor Gardens on the second Friday in each month. There they are entertained by the Baroness at a native tea-party. Real Japanese tea is served in tiny cups—the light, yellow liquid, as it is drunk by rich and poor alike in the Land of the Rising Sun, without sugar and without milk which are considered barbarities by Eastern connoisseurs. There are Japanese cakes and biscuits, and native dishes of elaborately dainty preparations, almost unintelligible to the Western; made of meats and vegetables almost wholly unknown to our menus. Afterwards an English tea is served for those who care for it, and the general Baron looks in for a minute to give his guests a welcoming smile, though he must not trespass upon the exclusively feminine entertainment.

Back from his winter sojourn in the United States, the Duke of Newcastle is, for the third summer in succession enjoying the delights of Ditton Park. Lord Montague's charming old place is really quite beautiful at this season, with its gigantic trees, green lawns, quaint rose garden, and lily covered moat. The roads around Datchet, too, are excellent for tricycling, the Duke's favourite means of getting about, and one which he at present enjoys on a new machine specially built for him and recently sent over from the States.

Of the many wealthy widows in Society, none is more unostentatiously charitable than Lady Meux. At a time when "charity" is so often used as a means of self-advertisement, it is a relief to know of one feminine benefactress of "Tommy" who has sent out literally tons of comforts to South Africa without heralding her intention to do so in the "Morning Post." One heard but little, too, of the battery of guns which she purchased and presented to the country—one of the most complete that ever left these shores. Lady Meux is much beloved by the tenantry on her beautiful estate of Theobald's Park, at Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, where she has a most interesting relic of old London in the shape of the original Temple Bar. When the historic gateway was about to be demolished, with but scant respect, in 1879, Lady Meux, then a bride of one year's standing, persuaded her wealthy husband to buy it. He had each stone carefully numbered as the building was taken down, and it was re-erected with scrupulous exactness, so that the grim arch, the silent witness of so many tragedies, and the final resting-place of so many a noble head, now forms the principal entrance to Theobald's Park.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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Per 100, Rs. 7. Rs. 5-8. Rs. 4-8. Rs. 3-12. Rs. 4. Rs. 3-4. Rs. 2-12.

Any number of Cigarette makers have exerted their might and money to displace Vafiadis Cigarettes from the great affections of the High Class Traders of India, the United Kingdom, the Continent, and the Far East, and their other constituents throughout the Globe, such as Clubs, Messes, Fashionable Hotels, Leading Stores, and Tobacconists, but

NO CIGARETTE HAS SUCCEEDED.

On the contrary, the SALE of their OWN CIGARETTES has been continually on the increase—for it does not confine itself to being patronised only by old friends, but is always sought for and holds new ones on its onward march.

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THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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THE Tongue Tells, without words, what is wrong with the system. In these rainy days you have generally to fight with Malarious, Intermittent or Billious Fever s Influenza or Mild form of Plague

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS

Are unsurpassed, unequalled, and most valuable for them.

EXTRACTS OUT OF NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS.

SURG.-MAJ. JAYKAR:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. SURG.-MAJ. REPORTER:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. LANG, ESQ., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. VERY REV. B. FER AND, VICAR DE VARA:—It is most efficacious.

G. S. RISTI, ESQ., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. C. GREENGRASS, ESQ., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. CRIZZIE, ESQ. in charge Tunnels, Goikara:—I consider it a marvel. P. J. DAILY, ESQ., Chief Guard, S.M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops.

A high temperature, with a moist, heavy and stagnant atmosphere, a low position of a district, unhealthy sanitary conditions, overcrowding, want of proper ventilation, accumulation of decomposing organic matter, unhealthy food or water, destitution, errors in diet, abuse of purgatives or intemperate habits, are responsible for a specific poison known as coma-bacillus of cholera. But we have in

BATLIWALLA & CO.'S CHOLEROL
THE ONLY
Sure Specific for Diarrhœa and Cholera.

The Patels or Headmen of Worli, Koliwada, say that:—During the recent epidemic of Cholera at Worli, Koliwada, Dr. H. L. Batliwala rendered valuable assistance to the villagers by giving them, free and with marvellous success, Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol," the specific for Cholera. Not a single man died—who used the "Cholerol's according to his directions, which we hereby certify.

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The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

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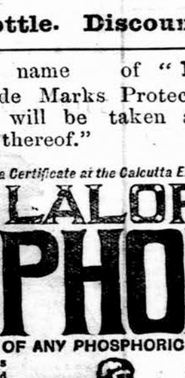

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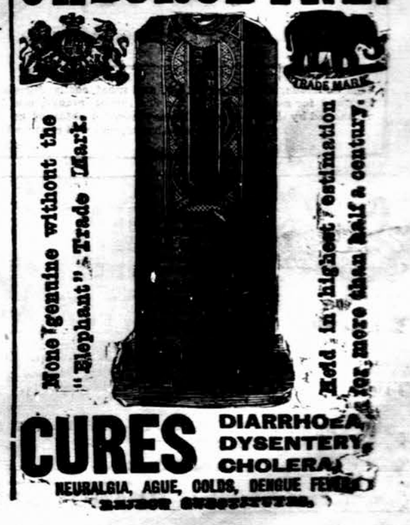

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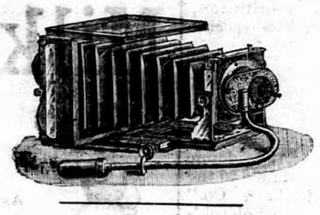

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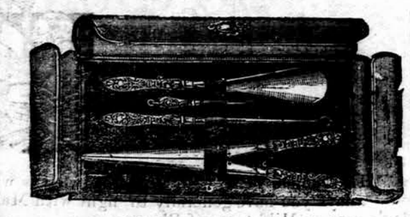

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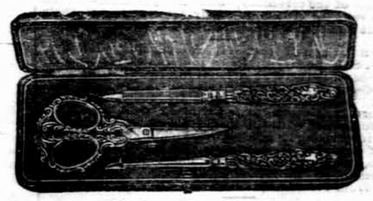

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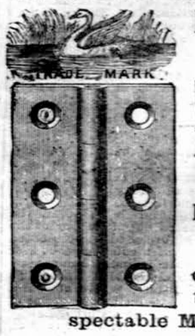

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